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THE JERUSALEM POST

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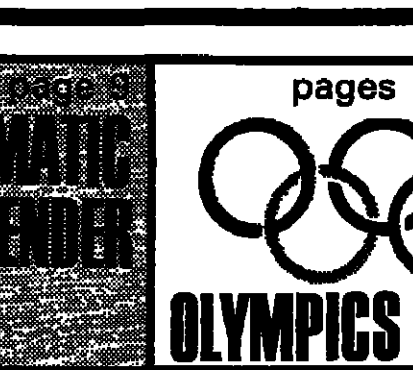
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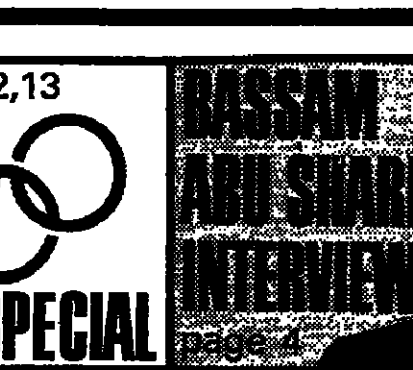
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NASSIM ABU SHARIF INTERVIEW



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'Positive developments on the way' in Eastern bloc

'Triumphant' Shamir returns from Budapest

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir returned home last night from Hungary in a triumphant mood, describing with passion and excitement what he perceived as changing attitudes in the Eastern bloc, and a Jewish community with both horrifying memories and a hopeful future.

He admitted that he had "nothing concrete to report yet," but insisted that there are "positive developments on the way."

Heaping praise on Hungarian Prime Minister Karolyi Grosz, Shamir almost sounded like a convert to Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost as he described Grosz reporting in detail how various Warsaw Pact leaders - including Gorbachev - seem to have put Israel high on the agenda of internal Eastern bloc debates.

As the first Israeli prime minister to visit Hungary, Shamir had hoped to return with a concrete timetable for the renewal of full diplomatic relations with Budapest.

But although he was given only expressions of satisfaction with the way the mutual establish-

ment of interest sections had turned into what Grosz called "a dynamic process," Shamir's evocation of his trip made it sound as if an entirely new relationship with the Eastern bloc was imminent.

He said that Grosz "differentiates between bilateral relations and the differences of opinion we have, I have," with Eastern bloc attitudes toward Israel and the Middle East. "After I explained our position, my position," said Shamir, "I am sure that he will talk with the others," referring to the Warsaw Pact leadership.

Although Shamir aides denied that the trip had anything to do with the election campaign, a Likud camera crew made certain to catch every shot of the prime minister as he made his way through Ben-Gurion Airport's VIP lounge to a corner of the International Departures Lounge, where he held a brief press conference.

Shamir's statement to the press included an unusually emotional description of the Hungarian Jewish community. Barely "a tenth of the community that was burnt away, survives. You can

see it in their faces, that they live in this unreality of loss," said Shamir.

But he went on to say that in his discussions with Grosz, as well as with Jewish community activists, he learned that there was still some hope for the Hungarian Jewish community. "There is a tendency among the youth to look into their past, into their Jewish roots," he said. "They even have a Jewish high school, and those children who came to greet me at the synagogue, the most beautiful in all of Europe, will long remember that they welcomed the prime minister of Israel."

Shamir's feelings of Jewish solidarity were of less interest to the press than the current flap with Sweden. Shamir's expression seemed to combine a scowl and a grin when the question of the possibility of an Israeli apology came up, and he refused to comment directly on his involvement in the plot to assassinate Swedish Royal Family member Count Bernadotte during the UN envoy's peace mission to the fledgling state of Israel.

"I won't go into details about the underground

(Continued on Page 18)

August CPI rise of 0.8%

No devaluation before November elections

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Editor

It is now clear that there will be no devaluation before the November 1 elections.

Yesterday's August Consumer Price Index fell 0.1 percent, points short of the 0.9 percent minimum increase that would have automatically entitled salaried workers to a cost-of-living increment. Just a slightly higher CPI rise would have added an extra 5 percent to October salaries, which would

have been a major setback for economic stability.

Had employers been forced to pay the increment in two weeks, labour costs would have risen intolerably, and many companies would have been unable to pay the increase at all.

Exporters are already in trouble because the frozen exchange rate, combined with high wages and extremely high interest rates, conspire to boost manufacturing costs without compensating them with concomitant rises in export income. A

frozen shekel means revenue from exports is frozen - unless manufacturers raise their prices and risk losing customers. Some companies are already in the red waiting for the next government to cut wages to make them more competitive in international markets.

But now that the Histadrut cannot demand a cost-of-living allowance before the elections, the exporters have no grounds for seeking a devaluation. In fact, the industrialists had threatened not to pay the C-o-L al-

(Continued on Page 18)



Gaza youth killed after bombs hurled at IDF jeep

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
and JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporters

A 10-year-old boy was shot and killed at the entrance to a mosque in Gaza City moments after several petrol bombs were hurled at an army jeep from its roof, sources there said yesterday.

The incident occurred on Wednesday evening, but IDF and Palestinian sources reported it only yesterday. The boy was identified as Rami Khalil Abu-Samra.

In the Gaza area yesterday, the IDF shot and wounded two teenagers in a clash at the Shatti refugee camp, and found a makeshift bomb in Rafah. And last night Palestinian sources said that two more teenagers were shot and wounded, one

seriously, when demonstrators clashed with troops in the El-Rimal district of Gaza City.

In the West Bank, five people were wounded during clashes with troops in the centre of Nablus and in the old quarter, Palestinians said. The IDF confirmed three of the casualties.

Underground leaflets have called for a general strike in the territories tomorrow, to mark the anniversary of the 1982 massacres at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

Describing the events that led to Wednesday's fatal shooting of the Gaza boy, a Palestinian source said he saw three fire bombs thrown at a passing military jeep from the roof

(Continued on Page 18)



Returning to Israel after his meeting with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, peace activist Abie Nathan yesterday shows the warrant ordering his appearance for questioning at the Petah Tikva police station today. Story on Page 18. (Hanoach Guthmann)

Bruno to pressure Leumi board to quit

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno has decided to bring massive pressure to bear on the recalcitrant board members of Bank Leumi in an effort to hustle them out of office as soon as possible.

He has summoned the entire Council of the Otzar Hityashvut Hayehudim (OHH), Leumi's parent body, to his Jerusalem office for a 9 a.m. meeting. This will give him the opportunity to place directly before the Council his rationale for demanding the dismissal of the Leumi board of directors, which he has characterized as "having difficulty functioning in recent months."

By the same token, the Council members will be able to put questions directly and express their own opinions.

This meeting will be followed at

noon by another, this time with the members of Leumi's board. Here, too, the idea is - according to the Bank of Israel spokesman - for Bruno to explain why there is no choice but for all of the directors to resign en bloc.

Several of Leumi's directors see themselves as innocent bystanders caught in the crossfire between Chairman Meir Heth and outside director Shimon Shetreet, and do not believe they have any reason, or moral obligation to resign.

Shetreet, for his part, has said he refuses to resign since he has done no more than his duty by investigating and then revealing what he sees as the mishandling by Heth of the personal contract scandal at Leumi.

The Bank of Israel offensive is reminiscent of Bruno's tough handling of the Recanati crisis of July 1986, when he forced Israel Dis-

count Bank Chairman Rafael Recanati to resign as chairman and chief executive officer of Discount following the Bejski commission's report.

Bruno has apparently been stung by the lack of urgency displayed by the OHH Council Wednesday evening, when it failed to reach a decision to dismiss Leumi's board, despite his long talk with the heads of OHH earlier that day. Now he has determined to force the issue by a two-pronged head-on assault aimed simultaneously at Leumi and OHH.

Meanwhile, he and his senior aides are drawing up a list of candidates for the posts of chairman and director of Leumi's next board. The pool of qualified people is in any case small, and many potential candidates are proving reluctant to become involved in the scandal-ridden bank. (See analysis, page 21.)

U.S. Jewish groups oppose Ethiopian Jews campaign

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Post Jewish Affairs Editor

A group of major American Jewish organizations has turned down a plea by Ethiopian immigrant associations and the World Union of Jewish Students (WUJS) to support a mass campaign asserting the right of Ethiopian Jews to be reunited with their families in Israel.

This was confirmed yesterday by Abraham Bayer, director of international affairs for the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC), in a telephone interview from New York.

WUJS and the three main Ethiopian immigrant groups plan to circulate a petition in Israel and around the world calling on the Ethiopian government to allow Ethiopian Jews who have been "separated by migration" to exercise their right to join family members in other countries.

They plan to submit the petition to Ethiopian embassies and to raise the issue at the UN. Jewish organizations and the Israeli government have been reluctant to launch or support a world-wide campaign for

Ethiopian Jews, since it is felt that international pressure on Ethiopia's rulers would not be effective.

WUJS leaders in Jerusalem said yesterday that international pressure may now show greater results in improving the situation of the Jews there. They are encouraged by the recent release of all Jewish prisoners who were arrested for trying to leave the country.

About 30 Jews were imprisoned for over a year, and some tortured. Their release followed efforts on their behalf by the U.S. government, particularly by Congressmen Mickey Leland of Texas and Gary Ackerman of New York.

WUJS leaders have also been encouraged by the views of Israel's last ambassador to Addis Ababa, Hanan Aynor, an Africa expert who worked in the Foreign Ministry for over 30 years.

Aynor, who is now a researcher at the Truman Institute at the Hebrew University, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that recent changes in Ethiopia's situation have made it

(Continued on page 15)

Yosef to start rival Beit Din

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, who resigned earlier this week from the Rabbinical Court of Appeals to participate in the Shas election campaign, is to set up a rival Beit Din (rabbinical court), a source close to the former chief rabbi told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The source said that Rabbi Eliezer Waldenberg and Yosef Cohen would also sit on the Beit Din, that Shas participation in any election would depend upon official recognition of the court. Such recognition would undermine the

(Continued on Page 18)

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Hurricane aims at Texas coast

MIAMI (Reuters) - Hurricane Gilbert, which killed at least 34 people on a three-day rampage in the Caribbean, roared through the Gulf of Mexico yesterday towards the Texas coast.

Thousands of coastal residents from Texas to Louisiana began evacuating their homes in the face of the advancing hurricane.

Gilbert was rated the Western hemisphere's most powerful storm of the century when it ploughed into Mexico's Yucatan peninsula and resort island of Cozumel on Wednesday with sustained winds of 280 kph. and gusts up to 320 kph.

But it lost some of its punch over land, and its winds dropped to 200 kph. as it swirled across the gulf.

(Continued on page 15)

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THE WEATHER

Weekend weather and maps, page 15

No joy for Meimad in NRP dispute

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

One would expect the leaders of Meimad, the new religious list which broke away from the National Religious Party, to be chuckling with glee over the latest conflicts within the NRP. But, according to Haim Rippel, the Safad educator who is number two on the Meimad list, there is only sorrow.

"We don't want to pour salt on the wounds," Rippel said, when asked to comment on the signs of growing discord within the NRP. Prof. Avner Shaki, leader of the NRP's Knesset list, has accused party functionaries of working against him because of his (Sephardic) ethnic origins.

"The National Religious camp is dear to us and this sort of thing hurts us as well," Rippel said, adding that the internal NRP dispute appeared to be on the most trivial level, with no ideological or political basis.

Perhaps because Meimad is made up of people who were not politicians in the past, he added, its activists did not see any point in trying to make political capital out of another party's troubles.

When asked why Meimad's massive advertising campaign of a few weeks ago seemed to have petered out, Rippel said that with the very limited funds at its disposal, Meimad had worked out a strategy of waves of advertising at set intervals until the elections.

He said the new party has gained widespread sympathy among the public. "If this translated into votes and funds, we would be very well off indeed." Both in Israel and abroad, the party has received a large number of small contributions.

He admitted that a large part of the support for Meimad appears to come from those who would vote for the party if they could cast a second ballot. But even so, he said, the support was encouraging and showed the need for the establishment of the new party.

At a meeting yesterday between Religious Affairs Minister Ze'evulun Hammer of the NRP and Shaki, the two agreed to resolve their differences and to discuss any misunderstandings with each other, rather than bring them to the press. The meeting was chaired by Shaki.

Tsomet pledge

Tsomet's Knesset candidates will be asked to sign an undertaking that they will not cross the floor while serving in the next Knesset, and that they will abide by all the decisions their party's central committee takes regarding their Knesset membership. They are also expected to promise to try to limit the special privileges enjoyed by MKs.

Joshua Brilliant

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ELECTION '88

Security issues preoccupy the public

By ELIHU KATZ

As the election campaign gets under way officially, public opinion gives far more weight to matters concerning security, peace and the occupied territories than to domestic issues.

The August poll of The Continuing Survey - a joint project of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research and the Smart Family Communications Institute of the Hebrew University - asked a nationwide sample of 1,196 adults: "In your opinion, what is the most important issue on which the election campaigns should concentrate?" Unprompted, more than 60 per cent chose issues of peace and security (32% said security; 19% said peace, and 11% said territories); about one-quarter chose economic and social issues; and the remainder thought several issues deserve equal attention.

This relatively high degree of consensus, however, masks a revealing difference between supporters of the two major parties. Those who intend to vote Likud said "security" is the key issue much more often than they say "peace" (41% to 15%), and they are joined in this by those who intend to vote for the religious parties or Tehiya. Those who intend to vote Labour, on the other hand, say "peace" more often than "security" (30% to 24%). Even while the parties vie with each other to couple the two words, their supporters persist in ranking them quite differently. "Territories" are mentioned as frequently by one side

as by the other. The undecided - 27 per cent of voters - place "security" over "peace" in the same proportion as does the population as a whole (33% to 16%), suggesting that they do not differ much ideologically from the voters who have made up their minds. These ratios also hold for those who are undecided between Labour and the Likud. It is of some interest that the undecided give somewhat more attention to domestic issues than do those who have decided how they will vote.

These data give insight into the problems facing campaign strategists following the grand opening of the election season and just before the full force of the campaign is unleashed. Following in outline form are some of the major factors party strategists must take into account. We shall elaborate on some of these in subsequent analyses.

1. Among decided voters, the two parties, and indeed the two blocs, have almost exactly the same number of supporters.

2. The August poll finds that the number of undecided (27%) is larger, not smaller, than it was in June (21%), in reply to the question: "If the Knesset elections were held today, for which party would you vote?" These numbers vary somewhat depending on the measures employed. Asked how certain they are of their choice, 36% say "I'm not so sure" (21%) or "I'm not at all sure" (15%). Asked: "Between which parties are you hesitating?", as many as 45% of voters acknowl-

edge some hesitation. There can be no doubt that many of those who have an explicit vote intention are somewhat hesitant, just as it is certain that many of those who are hesitant have quite distinct party leanings.

3. The surprise of the August survey, however, is that 40 per cent of those who are hesitating between parties say that they are hesitating between the Likud and Labour. Because they lean in both directions, they do not have very distinct char-

acteristics. What can be said, nevertheless, about these between-bloc deliberators is that they are slightly more likely to be female, neither young nor old, of Eastern (Asia-Africa) origin, unlikely to have high education or high income. They choose "Centre" (and, to a lesser extent, "Religious") when asked their ideological leanings. They think that another government of national unity is a good thing.

4. The as-yet undecided voter might be thought to be following the campaign more avidly, searching the media for assistance in making a decision. In fact, however, the un-

Agenda of issues by vote intention (%)

Most important issue	Likud	Labour	CRM (Religious)	Tehiya	Undecided
Territories	12	14	22	6	8
Peace	15	30	17	9	16
Security	41	24	17	40	33
Socio-economic	17	17	18	17	24
Other	4	3	11	11	4
Several	11	12	15	17	16
(No. of respondents)	(256)	(259)	(46)	(47)	(322)

"Which of the two parties will get more votes, and will the gap be large or small?" Almost 70 per cent of Likud supporters think their party will prevail, compared with only 44 per cent of Labour supporters who think the same about theirs. While more intending Labour voters (13%) than Likud voters (3%) think the rival party will win, the tendency of Labour voters is to say that it will be a tie, or that they "can't judge now." The undecided voters bet 2:1 on a Likud victory (29% think Likud will get more votes; 17% think Labour will get more votes). Those undecided between the Likud and

The hazards of 'wishful analysis'

VIEWPOINT
Eli Landau

It is a commonplace that we often respond to things in our daily lives according to what we would like to believe. It's called wishful thinking.

But there is a new, more interesting and sophisticated phenomenon - wishful analysis. This is a serious business - and an extremely harmful one.

A doctor making a diagnosis would never let his personal feelings interfere with his medical findings. Similarly, we never dream that officers commanding large bodies of men would do things against their better judgment or their fundamental beliefs.

Colonel Eli Geva, who I think was completely wrong both militarily and morally, at least had the courage of his convictions and took the consequences. In contrast, other officers have dared to speak out critically on questions of life and death only after leaving the service. And when we see them haranguing each other on the eve of elections, we ask ourselves - where have they been for the last 20 years?

Last Friday's *Ha'aretz* carried a debate between both sets of generals, Labour's and Likud's. One officer asserts that the territories have no security value; another of no less standing describes as absurd the argument that in modern war, terri-

"I anticipate difficulty in national consensus and motivation if we are faced with a war because we have not had the courage and the wisdom to achieve a territorial compromise."

His position highlights the malady. Not content with a mere military role, General Ben-Porat has become a sociologist and a politician, a social scientist and a bit of a visionary - everything but a professional soldier. And on these issues, there is no special weight to the views of generals. When General Ben-Porat says all the people of Israel want is the good life and that consequently "Zionism and Israel are threatened," he is, with all due respect for his rank, talking utter nonsense.

War is too important an affair to be left to the generals; and so too, it would seem, is politics.

All this leads to one conclusion: a cooling-off period for the generals of at least five to 10 years. This will enable them to learn how the other half lives without confusing the issues. The good of the army, the people's army, dictates that its commanders should not be exploited for political purposes - for the benefit of the army, and for the good of us all.

Eli Landau, of the Likud, is mayor of Herzliya.

Sharon challenges generals to war game

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Post Political Correspondent
Commerce and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday challenged the generals of the Council for Peace and Security to a strategic war game and a confrontation on the importance of the West Bank to Israel's security.

"I would not initiate this strategic 'duel' if it weren't for my fear of politicization in our professional military thinking," Sharon wrote in a letter to Aluf (res.) Yosef Geva, one of the leaders of the Council for Peace and Security.

In the letter, Sharon requests two public meetings between himself and the reserves generals: the first in the form of a dialogue in which the different military and strategic positions will be presented, and the other in the form of a war game to explore strategic military conceptions with regard to Israel's defence.

"We were all educated and educated others in the IDF that professional military thinking must be devoid of any political or party influence. That was our credo in the IDF, when most of us shared the view that to ensure Israel's existence we must maintain complete control of the mountain area of Judea and Samaria," Sharon wrote.

"It is therefore our urgent duty, before the elections, to create once again the apolitical basis of our military thinking, so that in the hour of trial, if it comes, we will be able once again to stand shoulder to shoulder to repel any threat," he continued.

Likud campaign set to become more aggressive

Post Political Correspondent

The Likud's election campaign is expected to become more aggressive within the next few days, following pressure on campaign chairman Moshe Arens from party circles demanding a more active, heated approach.

Criticism of Arens's sober policy, and requests that it be changed, have been coming from party branch managers and grass roots activists throughout the country who claim that voters are apathetic and unmotivated.

"Likud people are not the sort to be turned on by Arens's rational campaign," one activist told *The Jerusalem Post*. "Likud people want fire. That's what we need in the field and that's what we don't have. Everything is quiet. Total tranquillity. Nothing to turn people on."

In the past few days complaints have been heard in all party circles. The campaign information staff, headed by Deputy Minister Ronnie Milo, and the campaign organization staff are also criticizing Arens's policy.

Herziya Mayor and Knesset candidate Eli Landau has even called for Arens's removal, arguing in an article published this week in *The Jerusalem Post* that Arens is not the man for the job. "If I had to advise the prime minister," Landau wrote, "I would tell him gently, 'You don't have to fire Mr. Arens; just remove him from his post as chairman of the election campaign.'"

Likud sources have promised that the campaign will become less reserved. "But if you're looking for blows in the streets, that's not what we have in mind," they added. Dismissing complaints that the campaign lacks momentum, the sources said anyone who wants to get in on the action has plenty of scope to do so.



IT'S A SMALL WORLD. Prime Minister Shamir shares a laugh with an Israeli tourist while sight-seeing at the Castle of Budapest yesterday.

Geula against areas 'pirates'

Tehiya MK Geula Cohen yesterday urged Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon to crack down on "pirate" traders from Judea and Samaria whom she accused of operating "illegal" roadside booths in Jewish and Arab settlements in the north of Israel. Cohen maintained that dozens of merchants, who had co-operated with leaders of the intifada by closing their shops, were now trying to earn their livelihoods by selling goods inside the Green Line - at the expense of Jewish merchants. She stressed that the pirates - selling fruit and vegetables, food products and textile goods - did not have vendors' permits and did not pay taxes. They were undercutting the prices of Jewish merchants. Cohen called on Sharon to stamp out this "unfair" competition.

ELECTION '88
Following National Religious Party leader Avner Shaki's description of NRP members as "mentally sick and racist," Likud Knesset candidate [Aharon] Abuhazzeira yesterday sent Shaki a telegram extolling "Likud's egalitarian virtues."

Shaki had complained this week that "mentally ill and racist people in the NRP" were undermining him because of his ethnic origin.

"Avner my friend, you know that your statements - which were published in the press - about your colleagues in the NRP do not surprise me," [wrote] Abuhazzeira, who a few years ago founded the ethnic (Sephardic) Tami movement.

"In the Likud, it's not a shame to be both religious and Sephardic, but a great honour," he said.

Likud has not asked forgiveness During the High Holidays. Labour Young Guard members will launch a "Pardon Operation," distributing pamphlets entitled "The Likud has not asked for Pardon."

"Likud leaders, who got us into the quagmire in Lebanon and voted against getting out of there, did not say: we erred, forgive us," the pamphlets will say.

"Likud leaders who reached a world inflationary record and led to the economy's collapse, yet dared call it the correct economy, did not say: we erred, forgive us."

"Likud leaders, who, due to narrow political motives, blocked the chance for advancing peace with Jordan and the Palestinians, and brought the intifada upon us, did not say: we erred, forgive us."

"On November 1 there will be no forgiveness."

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News in Brief

Greek PM to divorce

ATHENS - Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu is to seek a divorce from his U.S.-born wife Margaret as soon as he returns from heart surgery in London, a government spokesman said here yesterday. The news ends months of speculation on the 37-year marriage of Papandreu, 69, who allowed himself to be photographed in London with a companion, Dimitra Liani, 34, he has known for three years. Liani, a former Olympic Airways stewardess, is separated from her Greek architect husband. **AFP**

Ranks restored

BEIJING - China has appointed 17 top military officers as full generals, following a decision to restore conventional ranks and move away from Mao Tse-tung's ideal of an egalitarian army. Western military attaches described the list in the *People's Daily* yesterday as a predictable one, awarding the rank to all the high command of the People's Liberation Army and key regional military leaders. **Reuters**

\$25m. bank swindle

ALGIERS - Police have arrested and charged 13 people with swindling an Algerian bank of the equivalent of \$25 million, the government daily *El-Moudjahid* reported yesterday. Four are employees of the Banque Extérieure d'Algérie, a major state bank. The paper said they were alleged to have made "unjustified" loans totaling 170m. dinars (\$25m.). Most of the funds had been recovered. **Reuters**

Arafat meets Honecker

EAST BERLIN - FLO leader Yasser Arafat met East German leader Erich Honecker yesterday, the official ADN news agency reported. It gave no details. Arafat paid a controversial visit to the European Parliament in the French city of Strasbourg on Tuesday and Wednesday. **Reuters**

Kennedy wins office

PROVIDENCE - Patrick Kennedy, the 21-year-old son of Senator Edward Kennedy, has defeated an incumbent state legislator in a Democratic Party primary to become the latest member of the clan to win public office. Kennedy is a student at Providence College here. Five-term Representative John Skiffington, who won 1,009 votes to Kennedy's 1,324, had no doubts about why he lost. "Naturally, it was the Kennedy name." **AFP**

Poacher clampdown

NAIROBI - The Kenyan government threatened yesterday to detain suspected poachers without trial, as it stepped up a fight to save the country's dwindling elephant population. Speaking two days after President Daniel Arap Moi said he had ordered game wardens to shoot on sight anyone seen poaching in national parks, a minister said Kenya's elephants could be wiped out in six years if the present rate of poaching continued. **Reuters**

UN told ban on poison gas urgent but talks to produce ban are lamentably slow

GENEVA (Reuters) - U.S. Ambassador Max Friedersdorf said yesterday that the reported Iraqi use of poison gas against Kurds has made a chemical weapons ban more urgent, but UN talks to produce one are still lamentably slow.

He and other chemical arms negotiators at the UN conference on disarmament, which since 1968 has been seeking a convention forbidding their production and stockpiling, said momentum had been lost even amid reports of their use. "The fact remains that the tempo of progress has slowed down when it should be maintained at a pace reflecting the continuing urgency of our work," Friedersdorf told the 40-nation conference as it neared the end of 1988 session.

"In this connection, I wish to inform the conference that the United States is gravely concerned about reports of Iraqi use of chemical weapons against its Kurdish popula-

tion." The U.S. has been foremost in criticizing Iraq for its alleged gassing of Kurds, but nine more countries joined it this week in calling for an impartial investigation into the reports and others have expressed concern.

The Czech ambassador to the conference, Milos Vejvoda, did not specifically name Iraq - which has admitted using poison gas against Iran but denies doing so against Kurds - but said a chemical weapons ban was urgently needed given their present use.

"We must not forget that while we are successfully developing rolling texts (draft documents) for the chemical weapons convention, new chemical weapons are being produced and stockpiled and...used on an unprecedented scale," he said, speaking on behalf of the Socialist bloc.

Pakistani representative Asif Ezdi said a verifiable ban on chemical

weapons was more important now as the Gulf War showed their effectiveness in changing the course of battles.

Military analysts say Iraq's persistent use of chemical weapons against Iran was one factor which turned the tide of the eight-year war and forced Tehran to the peace table.

"Independent investigations of the United Nations have made repeated findings of the almost routine use of these weapons in the Iran-Iraq war," Ezdi said.

UN investigations have found poison gas casualties among troops on both sides but have found the Iraqi use of chemicals had become more intense and frequent and had even been directed against civilians.

A 1925 Geneva Protocol, concluded after 190,000 men were killed and one million injured by gas in the First World War, forbade the

use but not the stockpiling of chemical weapons.

Delegates said one of the biggest difficulties in drafting a convention on their possession was ensuring no country cheated. The conference on disarmament's chemical weapons committee has scheduled new consultations for early December before resuming for a three-week period starting next January 17.

Friedersdorf said the U.S. had relayed its concerns about chemical warfare to Iraq with a warning that it could damage their ties.

He said the 1925 protocol, signed by Iraq among others, provided the foundation for negotiating a complete ban on chemical weapons. "All of us must do everything possible to prevent further erosion of the norm it contains. For states that are parties to the Geneva Protocol that means taking action to stop the continuing violations that have been found."

Armed bank robbers escape with their loot in Britain

PRESTON (AP) - Armed robbers abducted the National Westminster Bank manager and his family, locked more than 60 people in the bank's vaults and escaped with hundreds of thousands of pounds, police in this northwest England town said yesterday.

Police marksmen, unaware the robbers had already fled, burst into the bank at midday yesterday and freed the unarmed bank employees, said Chief Inspector Bill Caine of the Lancashire Constabulary.

Police believe there were four armed robbers and a national police search for them is under way, he said.

Twenty police marksmen ringed the four-story bank building in the town's center for more than two hours yesterday morning, backed up by 100 other officers and a fleet of 12 ambulances. Businesses in the area were ordered closed and evacuated.

Detective Superintendent Barrie Walsley told a news conference that bank manager Roger Ball, 43, his wife Jean, and their 13-year-old daughter Vanessa were abducted

and held hostage for more than 16 hours.

Walsley said the ordeal began about 6 p.m. on Wednesday when Ball left the bank, was grabbed by two masked men, blindfolded, bound and gagged and thrown into the back of a van. Ball was driven to his home where four men held him, his wife, and daughter until 4 a.m. yesterday, when they were all bound, gagged and hooded and put in the trunks of two vehicles. They were then driven to the city center, where they were held in empty shop premises near the bank.

Shortly after 9 a.m., Ball was told to enter the bank, inform the 60 employees that a robbery would soon take place, and order them to gather in underground vaults, Walsley said.

Ball told them his family was being threatened, and the employees complied, police said. Gang members armed with sawn-off shotguns and hand guns held the employees "at threat," while others stole the money, police said.

Cypriot leaders pledge goodwill in talks

NICOSIA (Reuters) - Leaders of the rival Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus pledged to negotiate with goodwill when they opened UN-brokered talks yesterday on reunifying the island.

"Today's meeting... begins the dialogue which we hope will lead to a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem," special UN representative Oscar Carmichael told reporters. He said the task ahead was as difficult as it was important, but the Cypriot leaders had declared their determination to conduct the negotiations in a spirit of good will.

President George Vassiliou, Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş and their advisers met Camille for an hour at Nicosia's battle-scarred Ledra Palace Hotel.

UN soldiers from Canada patrolled the grounds of the once-election hotel, now a UN barracks in the buffer zone.

But while Vice President Bush has a personal stake in the Texas outcome, he has more to gain on the Pacific Coast and his travel agenda to date reflects that.

On Wednesday, Bush courted two key voting groups and also visited Fresno, in the state's closely contested central farming region. In Orange, he wooed Hispanic-Americans, a traditionally Democratic group that accounts for about 18 per cent of California's voters. Later, he attended a rally in San Francisco's Chinatown, home to much of the state's large Asian-American population.

Involvement of CIA suspected in Britain's expulsion of Cubans

LONDON (AP) - Britain's swift expulsion of a gun-toting Cuban diplomat and his ambassador has raised eyebrows after reports that he fired on a covert surveillance team that may have included a CIA operative.

The opposition Labour Party demanded the truth behind "a cloak-and-dagger intrigue which makes James Bond read like a railway timetable." Speculation has been fuelled by the government's refusal to comment on reports the diplomat was being trailed by a Cuban defector to the CIA and three British agents.

Labour foreign affairs spokesman George Foulkes urged Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to explain "the secret spider's web of espionage" and the extent of involvement by MI5, Britain's counter-espionage agency.

The Foreign Office stuck to its position that Third Secretary Carlos Manuel Medina Perez behaved outrageously by opening fire on Monday afternoon in a London street, and said the circumstances behind the shooting were irrelevant.

Medina fired at a group of three men and a woman, slightly wounding one man. "Police have interviewed the wounded man but refuse to identify him and say the case is closed. Medina, listed officially as a commercial attaché, left on Tuesday with Ambassador Oscar Fernandez-Mell after being given only 24 hours

to get out of the country.

Cuba's government identified the alleged Cuban defector as Florentino Azpillaga Lombard, a diplomat who secretly defected last year to work for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Cuban officials said Azpillaga was trying to force Medina to defect also.

British government sources acknowledged that Medina was being trailed by "security agents" - widely believed to be Azpillaga accompanied by MI5 officers.

Former British foreign secretary David Owen said agents routinely keep an eye on Communist diplomats suspected of spying. "The fundamental issue is that we're not having people opening fire in the streets of London and then claiming (diplomatic) immunity," he said.

Miles Copeland, of the CIA, agreed. "These poor guys were doing a little harmless espionage of the sort that is done every day with the diplomats in England from unfriendly countries and this guy pulled his gun and opened fire - that's the only thing that's irregular about this," he said.

The shooting revived charges that Mrs. Thatcher is obsessed with secrecy and, backed by a huge majority in Parliament, stonewalls questions she says affect "security" or might damage the "national interest."

'Things improving' in Dukakis's campaign

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Democratic strategists say Michael Dukakis's campaign is picking up after hard-hitting attacks on George Bush on defence and the economy as he heads to California, a state both consider crucial.

"Things are improving, especially this week," said Julie Anbender, a Democratic National Committee official, said.

And Wednesday night, a new poll said Dukakis had regained the lead in the campaign after weeks of trailing George Bush, the Republican presidential candidate. The ABC News/Washington Post poll showed Dukakis ahead 48-45 per cent. Before the Republican nominating convention last month, polls had Dukakis leading by up to 17 points.

Earlier on Wednesday, Dukakis delivered a major policy speech on defence after weeks of accusations by Bush that he would weaken U.S. defences.

While Dukakis criss-crosses the nation, Bush's strategy seems keyed to one goal - zero in on the biggest prize in presidential politics, California, and hit it for all it is worth.

"The unofficial campaign song has to be 'California here I come,'" Bush said in summing it all up at a fund-raising dinner in Los Angeles late Tuesday night - one of many stops he has already made in the state that controls more electoral college votes than any other.

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By yesterday Bush will have been in California on five of the fall campaign's first 10 days. Democratic nominee Dukakis, by contrast, has not visited the state since the Labour Day campaign opener.

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Michael (left) and Lindy Chamberlain leave an appeal court yesterday in Darwin after it ruled they were the victims of a miscarriage of justice and quashed their convictions. (Reuters)

'Dingo Murder Case' couple were victims of miscarriage of justice

DARWIN, Australia (Reuters) - Lindy Chamberlain, convicted of murdering her baby eight years ago in the so-called "Dingo Murder Case", is innocent and a victim of a miscarriage of justice, an Australian court ruled yesterday.

The Northern Territory Court of Criminal Appeal quashed the convictions of Chamberlain and her husband, Michael.

Chamberlain was jailed for life in 1982 but was freed three years later after the tattered jacket of her nine-week-old baby, Azaria, was found a few kilometres from where the baby disappeared in the semi-arid region of Ayers Rock on August 17, 1980.

Chamberlain, 39, maintained her innocence throughout the lengthy legal battle, claiming that Azaria was dragged away by a dingo (wild dog), never to be seen again. Her husband, a former Seventh Day Adventist pastor, was given a suspended sentence in 1982 for supporting his wife in the alleged murder.

The three judges in a unanimous decision said the Chamberlains were innocent. "Their convictions therefore constitute a miscarriage of justice and must be quashed," they ruled.

A packed courtroom broke into gasps and the Chamberlains embraced each other. Their lawyer, Stuart Tipler, said the decision was "a triumph for truth and justice" but would not compensate for the loss of their lifestyle and freedom.

The government said on Tuesday night it "regretted" the massacre at St. Jean Bosco Church, when two dozen hoodlums killed nine people at mass and wounded 77, then burned down the building.

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Yasser Arafat's spokesman, Bassam Abu Sharif, speaks to The Post's Michel Zlotowski in Strasbourg

'Now, there is the the PLO and only the PLO'

YASSER ARAFAT'S visit to Strasbourg triggered disappointment, frustration and anger among European parliamentarians. "Arafat didn't make the move towards Israel that we had been expecting," said a Socialist representative, Jean-Pierre Cot. "This has been a meeting for nothing."

There might be some frustration too, on the Palestinian side. Arafat had come to feel out the response of the Europeans to the possible establishment of a Palestinian provisional government. France, according to informed sources, said it would not recognize such a government, nor would the other major members of the European Community.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas has come under sharp criticism even from some of his political friends for the way he announced that he would see Arafat. *Le Monde* attacked the embarrassed way the Foreign Ministry dealt with the question by first denying the meeting would take place, then by making a mystery out of it and finally by allowing the meeting to turn into an over-dramatized polemic.

Dumas was indeed visibly embarrassed. No pictures of himself with Yasser Arafat were allowed by the French authorities. Yet, Dumas's meeting with Arafat was the result of a personal decision made by President Francois Mitterrand.

Allegedly worried by the situation in the territories, Mitterrand thought a meeting with Arafat would be useful.

According to well informed sources, even Socialist Prime Minister Michel Rocard was not convinced that the meeting was necessary under the present circumstances. In the event, he was right. Arafat offered nothing.

It was obvious that Roland Dumas could not cancel his visit to the European Parliament once it was announced because it would have looked like capitulation to Jewish pressure. Instead, the mistakes of French diplomacy turned Arafat's visit into a media triumph for the PLO leader.

Because the meeting bore no fruit, Roland Dumas refused to answer any questions following his 40-minute discussion with Arafat. He read instead a statement that didn't mention the PLO once, but constantly referred to "Palestinians," an attitude that angered Arafat's spokesman, Bassam Abu Sharif, as he listened to the Dumas's brief declaration.

ABU SHARIF later spoke to this reporter in his Strasbourg hotel room. The soft-spoken, chain-smoking PLO spokesman was accompanied by Marwan, the brother of the late assassinated PLO spokesman and poet Ghassan Kanafani. Towards the end of the interview, Arafat's counselor on Israeli affairs, Shakur Heima joined the two. Abu Sharif, himself, lost his right eye and several fingers when he opened a booby-trapped letter a few years ago. Excerpts of the interview:

ABU SHARIF: I don't know what the members of the Parliament were expecting, but many of them reacted very positively. Many of them got a very clear idea of the serious and committed stand of the PLO to the establishment of peace. I am sure that Arafat's speech clarified the political stand of the PLO on many issues that are still regarded by some political powers as unclarified. For example, to take up one issue: I heard several (Israeli) Labour party leaders, during the beginning of their election

campaign, impose on the PLO conditions such as the recognition of UN resolutions 242 and 338. Chairman Arafat has said very clearly that he accepts 242 and 338. Now the European Parliament is a witness. So whenever Shimon Peres will come and say "They'll have to recognize 242 and 338," the European Parliament can tell him: "They did!" I know and you know, too, that Arafat already said that before. We are accepting all of the UN resolutions.

JP: Does that include the resolutions of the General Assembly too?

ABU SHARIF: Let's not get into semantics. If there is a real intention to establish peace, the formula is very clear and very simple. The Palestinians accept 242 and 338 and at the same time they expect others to accept their right to self-determination. So all resolutions that call for this right should be included among the resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for a settlement and for the establishment of peace.

JP: What about the PLO's charter?

ABU SHARIF: Let me tell you this. The covenant was drafted before this leadership of the PLO was elected. The PLO has a programme, the same way any party which would hope to win the elections in Israel has its programme. We do not open old files, for example, the files of Herut, the backbone of one of the partners of the actual government. We don't talk about their anthem "From the Nile to the Euphrates." (sic). We don't talk about the ideas of expansionism put forward by certain people in the ruling circles like Sharon. We are talking about a political solution that deals with the occupied West Bank and Gaza and that deals with realities that the Palestinians are seeing now very clearly and realities that have, unfortunately, not been seen by the ruling government in Israel until now. The Palestinians resist occupation because they want their freedom, they want to establish their own independent state and not destroy another people's state.

JP: Including Israel?

ABU SHARIF: Including Israel.

JP: The PLO no longer wishes to destroy Israel? ABU SHARIF: The PLO has never said it wanted to destroy Israel. I hope that people who talk a lot about 242 will read it. The people who talk about the Covenant should read it too, because the Covenant doesn't speak about the destruction of Israel. But I am not dealing here with the Covenant, I am dealing with the political programme of the PLO is the only paper to which we are committed. We are dealing with realities. The reality is that the Israelis have chosen the (actual) political forces to rule them, by elections. We want to negotiate with them.

JP: Do you mean to say that the PLO Covenant is outdated?

ABU SHARIF: I meant what I said. I don't want to talk about the charter, frankly.

JP: But every time you will meet with an Israeli, he will talk to you about the Covenant, because in his eyes it is one of the main obstacles to discussions with the PLO.

ABU SHARIF: Yasser Arafat made clear and said in front of hundreds of parliamentarians that he is holding out his hand for peace and he is waiting for a courageous Israeli leader to sit down and talk and negotiate peace and that he is for the establishment of a Palestinian state and not for destroying others. He is very clear on that.

JP: Are you ready to define the borders of the



Palestinian state you are talking about?

ABU SHARIF: I think that this is the point which should be left for negotiations. The principal point from which we can start this process of peace-making in the Middle East is the acceptance by the occupier of withdrawal, of the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people and the acceptance by the PLO of the resolutions that ensure security, safety of borders and sovereignty for Israel.

JP: In that order?

ABU SHARIF: No, not necessarily; on an equal basis. Because if Peres would come out and say "I am for the right of self-determination for the Palestinians" - we are saying that we are for 242 and 338 and the right for self-determination - I think this is a starting point.

JP: What if Shamir says that?

ABU SHARIF: Frankly speaking, I am not differentiating between the two, although there are some differences. But regarding the national rights of the Palestinian people, up to now I cannot distinguish them. The fascist measures that are being used against our people, in the West Bank and Gaza, are being decided by both and implemented by both. I don't say "Shamir" or "Peres," but whoever will be elected by the Israelis. Because he will be representative of the Israelis the same way the PLO is the representative of the Palestinians. I do not allow the Israelis or the Americans or the Jordanians to choose for our people who represents them. In the same way, I don't allow myself to choose for the Israelis who represents them. We are ready to deal with any representatives of the Israelis who are courageous enough to sit and talk and negotiate peace.

JP: Do you think this will be the outcome of the coming extraordinary session of the PNC?

ABU SHARIF: What I have just said is based on resolutions of the National Council because what I have said did not deal with the mechanism or with the apparatus of achieving the peace. We have taken a clear stand calling for this in the context of negotiations in an international conference which will have as participants all the sides concerned, Israel, PLO and others, plus the five permanent

members of the UN Security Council. This has a logic.

Some of the Israeli politicians try to mislead the Israelis by saying that a Palestinian state will be a threat to Israel. "If we allow a Palestinian state on our borders, it will mean that the next day you will have terrorists and terrorist action against Israel. They would be too close to us" and so on. They are misleading the Israelis and mobilizing them psychologically in the wrong direction because they have their own aims, political aims, which are definitely against the establishment of peace in the region.

We say "the five permanent members of the UN Security Council" for two reasons. One reason is the guarantee of the security of Israel. These states are supposed to give an international guarantee for security and secure borders. Second, it is for the security of our state, because we are the ones who are afraid of the gigantic military machine of Israel, of the nuclear power of Israel. And therefore, when we have this international forum, the five can definitely guarantee the security of our state and of the state of Israel.

JP: How can you say that the five permanent members of the UN can be a guarantee? The UN has never succeeded in preventing a war or an act of aggression.

ABU SHARIF: I didn't say the UN. I said the five permanent members of the Security Council.

JP: Don't you think that direct talks would be much more fruitful than going through all this international conference business?

ABU SHARIF: The PLO wants to negotiate with Israel. Do you think we are going to an international conference to talk to King Hussein? Or to negotiate with France or with the United States? We want to go to an international conference to negotiate with Israel. The five permanent members of the Security Council are the countries that are able to supply Israel or Palestine with arms. Their presence, their signature on the agreement should be respected, but I agree with you that the basis remains the respect of the agreement by the two main parties to the conflict, independent Palestine and Israel.

JP: Does that mean that if Israel would agree to have direct talks with you, you would renounce the international conference?

ABU SHARIF: I didn't say that, because until now we see that the international conference is the best way of getting the wheels of peace to move. The Knesset's decision stating that no (Israeli) government is allowed to negotiate the future of the West Bank before a general plebiscite is still in force. Until now, all the efforts of the PLO to push forward a peacemaking process in the Middle East have received only a rejection from the Israeli government and also to a certain extent from some other international circles.

JP: What is Yasser Arafat's position now within the Palestinian movement? What is the strength of people like Abu Musa and Ahmad Jibril?

ABU SHARIF: In April 1987 Yasser Arafat was unanimously elected at the last PNC meeting as chairman of the PLO. The only one who did not vote was Arafat himself. The small groups controlled by the Syrians, Abu Musa and Jibril, have been known for a long time as Syrian puppets. They are not considered by the Palestinian people as Palestinian organizations. Arafat, who started as leader of Fatah and then leader of the PLO, is now the leader of the Palestinians. There are thousands of Palestinians all through the world and in particular inside the occupied territories who are not members of the (PLO) organization, but who regard the PLO as their national identity, and who consider Yasser Arafat to be their leader.

JP: If Arafat is recognized by his own people in such a way, why are there so many difficulties in convening the PNC?

ABU SHARIF: This extraordinary session is going to deal with an historic issue. Our central committee has decided to prepare this session in a very scientific way by drafting all the papers necessary on the issue to be discussed. All the ad-hoc commit-

tees have remitted their papers, and now it is up to the executive committee to decide the proper timing, not because of disputes or differences, but to achieve the best effect on the Palestinians, on the regional and on the international level.

JP: The date of the PNC has not been set yet? ABU SHARIF: It has.

JP: So, when? ABU SHARIF: I am not in a position to say when. Marwan Kanafani: It will be at the beginning of October.

JP: Is it wise to hold the PNC session before the elections both in Israel and in the United States?

ABU SHARIF: I don't mean that Israeli elections are not important to us. We are following every single speech of your campaign. We are following what is happening in the United States but these events do not influence the decision on when to convene the PNC.

JP: Will the intifada go on? ABU SHARIF: The intifada will go on because resistance to occupation will continue until the occupation will cease.

JP: What about the terrorist attacks inside the Green Line?

ABU SHARIF: Military operations that have been carried out against Israel, the Israeli army, will definitely continue as an act of resistance.

JP: I was asking you about terrorist attacks on civilians, like in Haifa. ABU SHARIF: I turned to Kanafani and he asked in Arabic who claimed responsibility for the Haifa terrorist attack.

ABU SHARIF: The Dimona operation was PLO. Haifa was Jibril. Dimona was an attack against the nuclear plant. That reactor produces the nuclear warheads of Israel. But Israel is not respecting the Declaration of Cairo (1985) undertaking to Egypt by Arafat not to attack targets outside Israel and the occupied territories. The assassination of Abu Jihad, of three PLO cadres in Limassol, the bombing of the "Ship of Return," the assassination of other cadres in Athens. It is said clearly by many Israeli officials that they will continue their operations against the PLO headquarters and leadership. Why do you expect the PLO to remain silent? Arafat said in Strasbourg that the PLO will remain committed to the Cairo declaration until the PLO decides otherwise, maybe as a reaction to the Israeli attitude of no respect for this declaration.

JP: What would you consider to be a significant Israeli enough gesture for the PLO to call a halt to the intifada?

ABU SHARIF: Judging from the Israeli official response to the PLO peace offers, this hypothesis is not realistic. Intifada is resistance to the occupation. If Israel announces its withdrawal from the West Bank and from Gaza, there will be no need to continue the intifada.

JP: What would Israel get in exchange for its withdrawal?

ABU SHARIF: A negotiated peace, an international guarantee for peace and security. We will be ready to accept UN forces on the borders if this would make the Israeli government feel better.

JP: King Hussein's decision (to sever the administrative links with the West Bank) has surprised Arafat. Did it put the PLO in a difficult position?

ABU SHARIF: It has increased the burden of our people under occupation. The PLO did not hesitate to step in and fill the gap by taking all the responsibilities.

JP: Do you resent the King's decision?

ABU SHARIF: The central council has said that we will keep our contacts with the King.

JP: In this new situation, does Jordan remain a party to the conflict? In case of an international peace conference, for instance?

ABU SHARIF: Jordan has a part of its territory occupied by Israel, according to his Majesty, near the Arava Valley. That would make Jordan a party to the international peace conference on this particular issue. But the "Jordanian option" which some people have been calling for, is over. Now there is the PLO, and only the PLO.

Thatcher confirms what Peres wanted to hear

David Horovitz reports from London

FIVE TIMES in the past three years, Shimon Peres has flown into London in the cause of Middle East peace.

As prime minister, in late January 1986, he talked long into the night with the American assistant secretary of state, Richard Murphy, about the composition of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to attend a possible international conference.

King Hussein was also in town, and Murphy was shuttling back and forth between the two. Expectations were high, the youthful Peres' entourage was in particularly good spirits, some sort of breakthrough seemed imminent.

Peres's two-year term as premier, it was said at the time, represented the best possible period in which to make progress. If Palestinian representatives could be found, 1986 could be the year for peace.

In the end, of course, 1986 turned out to be another year of deadlock, 1987 was no better, and there was never any hope for 1988 - a year of Israeli and American elections.

But Peres flies doggedly onwards, rejuvenated periodically by his meetings at No. 10 Downing Street with his good friend Mrs. Thatcher, apparently undeterred by Hussein's professed renunciation of claims to the territories.

In London this week, Thatcher confirmed what Peres had wanted to hear: that the king's dramatic disengagement from the West Bank was a tactical ploy only, designed to show the Palestinians how indispensable he is.

Thatcher held talks with Hussein just last week and expressed the belief that he was waiting for the Palestinians to call him back to centre-stage, to resuscitate the "Jordanian option."

In Peres's view, there is no prospect for progress without Hussein. The idea of a purely Palestinian-controlled state is out of the question. Even in the unlikely event that the Palestinians were to bear the Jordanians to the negotiating table, there is no way that Peres would countenance a peace framework

that did not involve Hussein. AS HE SAT in the now-familiar armchair in the centre of his London hotel suite, Peres must have been struck this week by an overwhelming sense of *deja vu*.

An international conference remained the only realistic avenue towards peace, the PLO was most unlikely to renounce violence and recognize Israel, progress towards a solution would have to be made in the next few months - Peres delivered the statements for all the world as if he was saying something new.

But he has been trotting out these phrases for years now, detailing the problems that have to be resolved before a lasting peace is achieved in the Middle East. And the likelihood of progress seems more remote than ever.

Without Hussein in his pocket, Peres holds no cards. He can only wait and hope for signs of moderation from the Palestinians.

And Yasser Arafat's mispronounced New Year greeting notwithstanding, there has been hint of

pragmatism in the PLO leadership. Peres and Thatcher were forced to agree that Arafat's greatly-anticipated speech to Socialist members of the European Parliament had yielded nothing new.

So Peres fell back on a line he had used frequently, long before the uprising began, about moderate Palestinians in the territories growing tired of the PLO's vacillations, forming their own leadership, and declaring their readiness for peace talks with Israel. He spoke sincerely, but there was little conviction in his voice. He evidently does not envisage such a development in the near future.

Even if, on the peace front, Peres was only going through the motions, 80 minutes in the company of the Iron Lady had left him encouraged and optimistic, he said.

IF HIS CURRENT mission had been aimed at reminding Israel's Western European allies that the PLO remained a terrorist organization, there was no danger, it seemed, of Britain being misled.

Ever since October 1985, indeed, when Sir Geoffrey Howe was forced to cancel talks with two PLO "moderates" who reneged on a commitment to recognize Israel, Britain has steered well clear of the PLO. While ready and willing to play a part in the peace process, along with fellow UN Security Council members, Britain would refuse to deal with the PLO so long as it failed to renounce terrorism and recognize Israel, said Thatcher.

And she was only too pleased to assure Peres that she would never recognize a Palestinian government-in-exile. Even the Foreign Office, that traditionally pro-Arab bastion, has stated repeatedly that Britain "does not recognize governments, only states."

As for Anglo-Israeli relations, well, everything in the garden seemed to be rosy again. BBC radio could dredge up the Vanunu affair if it wanted, wondering just how the nuclear technician found his way out of Britain in the company of the mysterious Cindy, but to Thatcher

the incident was long forgotten.

And as for the expulsion of Mossad agents earlier this summer, after a Palestinian arms cache was found in the home of sometime Mossad contact Ismael Sowan, that case was also closed. The weaponry was in safe hands now, Sowan was looking at a decade in jail, and it was time to start restoring the mutually beneficial exchanges of intelligence information between the British and Israeli secret services.

Bilateral trade was thriving, the two leaders agreed; Thatcher promised to investigate the EEC's continued refusal to ratify trade protocols with Israel; and she even took time out yesterday to host a farewell ceremony for departing Ambassador Yehuda Avner.

BEST OF ALL, the dreadful David Mellor had been moved from the Foreign Office, after months of Israeli protest. "Mellor, who's he?" joked one of the Peres party yesterday.

Relations in crisis? Certainly not

as far as the Peres camp perceives things.

According to his aides, Peres is optimistic about the coming elections, encouraged by Labour's own polls which show him with a six-seat lead, and not too bothered by the Likud's neck-and-neck assessments.

He detailed the likely post-election scenarios to Thatcher, and assured her that, provided he was voted into office, his first priority would be to find a peaceful solution. "Rather than Israel being dragged into confrontation politics," he told her, "I would like to see Israel drag the Middle East into the peace process."

To his credit, however, he stressed that the precise composition of Israel's government was irrelevant. The issue was its direction.

Were there to be another election deadlock, Peres reiterated, he would not serve in a coalition which made "no provisions for ensuring the maintenance of Israel's Jewish majority."

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'I'm not Peter Pan, and I'm not an eminence'

Leonard Bernstein talks to Philip Gillion

"OH, NO! Not more questions about my 70th birthday!" Leonard Bernstein says impatiently when told that this was what inspired my request for an interview.

The maestro then refers to what some thought was a bright beginning to an article on the occasion by Donal Henahan in *The New York Times*: "It is an unlikely scenario," Henahan wrote. "Peter Pan grows up and becomes a Grand Old Man. But no more improbable than our waking up this week to discover that Leonard Bernstein, the perennial wonder boy of American music, is a white-haired eminence in the tradition of such hardy elders of the baton as Leopold Stokowski, Arturo Toscanini, Pierre Monteux and Bruno Walter."

"I never felt like Peter Pan," Bernstein retorts, "and I don't feel like an eminence."

In fact, he came to music long after the age when Peter Pan left home: Bernstein was an adolescent, rather than a child, prodigy. His father, Sam, an immigrant from the Ukraine who made good in business in Boston, was violently opposed to music as a career for his son. The family never even had a piano in the succession of ever-more opulent houses in which they lived. Leonard Bernstein was 13 when he heard his first concert, in which Rachmaninoff performed, and until that point, he did not even know there was such a profession as being a musician.

There are good reasons why the world is trying to confer the mantle of elderly eminence on Bernstein. But one can usually pigeonhole an eminence as an eminence, and all these years he has made a point of not being pigeonholed.

What the devil is the man? Virtuoso pianist? Maestro conductor? Composer of the "Jeremiah," "Age of Anxiety" and "Kaddish" symphonies, classics of our time? The Broadway musician who gave us *West Side Story*, *Candide* and *On the Town*? The teacher at Harvard who reconciled linguistic theories with music? Tanglewood's conductor-teacher, responsible for literally changing the lives of hundreds of students who became inspired by him? The communicator par excellence who used that very vulgar medium of television to teach music as it had never been taught before?

At 70, one might think, he should be able to make up his mind what he is and should settle down. But Bernstein isn't playing ball.

THE DAY OF our interview began propitiously enough for us. We sat through a remarkable rehearsal in the Mann Auditorium of Gustav Mahler's Sixth Symphony, played by the Vienna Philharmonic on its first-ever visit to Israel, and conducted by Bernstein. His wonderfully expressive hands took them through the slow movement like, indeed, an eminence making stately progress through an enraptured crowd. When the pace of the music quickened, he leapt around like Peter Pan exulting after Wendy sewed his shadow back on again.

At the end, spontaneous cries of "Bravo!" came from the handful of people scattered in the hall. "Wonderbar!" Bernstein himself shouted to the delighted orchestra. Then he

was besieged by admirers, including performers from the Virtuosi of Moscow, all crying, "Lenny! Lenny! Lenny! Lenny!" He blossomed like a sunflower opening up in the morning.

But when he was alone with us at last, Bernstein became an angry young man.

The conductor's contribution to his birthday celebration had been to help bring the Vienna Philharmonic to Israel. This had been somewhat of a gamble because Austria is not exactly popular in Israel right now, due to the revelations about its president's wartime career as a German officer in the Balkans...

The orchestra had given its first concert in Jerusalem which, it turns out, had been a mistake. Jerusalem is a city where people tend to take their political, religious, social and other attitudes to extremes. As a result, there were some empty seats at Binyanei Ha'muna, whereas in Tel Aviv, it was hard to get tickets to any of the orchestra's three concerts.

Thus, the reception at the Jerusalem concert had not been as enthusiastic as it usually is for Bernstein. (Fortunately, he did not notice the scattered booing at the start of the concert.) The wild applause from packed houses in Tel Aviv may have made up to some extent for the earlier coolness in the capital, but he still found it hard to account for that response.

"It was no way to receive a great orchestra here for the first time," he declares. "It was not as if I had brought you the 'Waldheim Follies.' What have they got to do with Waldheim?"

"This is one of the three self-governing orchestras in the world," Bernstein continues. "In fact, even among the three, it's unique because it's not subsidized in any way. Every single schilling the musicians earn is divided equally. Every decision is made by votes and committees."

"I found that the reception in Jerusalem was full of tension between the orchestra and the audience, although we finally broke this down with the Brahms. We were great, but that isn't the point. This orchestra gives concerts only because they love music. That was the message they were bringing to Jerusalem."

I RECALLED THAT on Israel Television, Bernstein described the Viennese Philharmonic as "the best orchestra in the world." On occasion he has called the Israel Philharmonic—with which he has appeared innumerable times, including on at least one very memorable occasion right after the Six Day War—"a wonderful orchestra." How would the maestro compare the two orchestras he loves so much, and to which he has made so great a contribution?

The question seems to restore his good humour, for suddenly he becomes his usual self, exuding

charm, charisma and wit.

"I suspect that I think when I'm conducting that every orchestra I'm playing with is the best in the world. But I do think that the Vienna is better than the Israel Philharmonic because their repertoire is so much wider. The Israelis can't play Wagner or Strauss and without these two, you can't really understand Mahler or most of the moderns."

"Then there's a choral tradition established through the Bach chorales and cantatas that the Israel Philharmonic never touch. These things are vital for all German music, so the IPO suffers from these limitations."

Would he consider trying to introduce Wagner or Strauss?

"No, no. They severely criticized Zubin for trying that. I'm in enough trouble because I brought the Vienna [Philharmonic] here. One thing at a time."

Mahler had been the conductor of the Vienna himself at one stage, yet Bernstein says that he was the one who introduced them to Mahler. Wasn't that paradoxical?

"They knew that they did not understand Mahler till I introduced him to them," Bernstein recalls. "He was banned as a Jew during the war. Afterwards, a new generation grew up. Mahler simply wasn't in their tradition, so he wasn't on the cards. I had to re-introduce them to him. He was a very complicated, mixed-up man. He used his dance tunes along with church music."

HAS BERNSTEIN thought of cutting down on his enormous range of activities to take time off, for instance, to write another symphony? After all, the world is waiting for another one from him.

He laughs. "I've too many commitments. I don't mean contracts, I mean commitments of the heart. To Tanglewood. Boston. New York. London. Israel. Munich. Vienna. I spend a lot of time teaching."

Of all his activities, which does he enjoy most?

"I think teaching. Yes, I'd say teaching is my favourite."

His success as a teacher has been nothing short of phenomenal. Indeed, some of his students have described his effect on their lives as totally shattering.

Despite the maestro's enormous range of activities, he has always found time for liberal causes. As soon as it was possible after World War II, for example, he played to Jews in the DP camps, and then came to Israel. Until very recently, there was no difficulty combining support for Zionism with support for other liberal movements. But now this has become more difficult.

What does he think about Israel today? Bernstein's face turns sombre.

"In the 40 years since I first came here, there has never been a day of real peace. Now we seem to be further from peace than we were 10 years ago. Strong steps have to be taken," he answers without elaborating.

Our conversation ends when his associate points out that Bernstein has just finished a rehearsal and is due to give a concert in a few hours. And, strange as it may seem, even Lenny must rest sometime.



Above: Leonard Bernstein conducts the Vienna Philharmonic here this week. Below: Bernstein appears in this country for the first time in 1947.

Mahler's finest interpreter

THE VIENNA PHILHARMONIC, conducted by Leonard Bernstein (Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, September 14). Mahler: Symphony No. 6 in A minor.

THERE CAN BE no doubt that Leonard Bernstein is today the greatest living interpreter of Mahler. This concert, which featured one single item, Mahler's Sixth, was unmistakable evidence not only of Bernstein's greatness but of the unique spiritual kinship between this conductor and Mahler. Bernstein and Mahler are really one. The symphony, which was at first given the subtitle "The Tragic" by Mahler, is indeed, from the beginning to the end an expression of universal human tragedy filtered through Mahler's consciousness. The suffering is endless, the pain is all-encompassing, fear and doom are everywhere. As we heard the symphony on Wednesday night, it seemed to tear apart heaven and earth with its frightful, intensely tragic motifs, its marches, which constitute the main underlying idea, lead to the inevitable catastrophe. But the agonized cries also express a terrible protest. Mahler and Bernstein wring their hands as if to ask: Why? Why all this suffering?

Bernstein's version of the symphony transcends romanticism and becomes an apocalyptic-expressionistic vision expressive of total identification of the composer with his music. Never before, in the whole history of music, has such total identification taken place. Bernstein's capacity for speaking in terms of Mahler is truly outstanding. Each phrase, each motif, each clashing chord is given its earthshaking Mahlerian meaning.

All this would, of course, not have been possible had Bernstein not been conducting the Vienna Philharmonic. The glorious sound, the beauty of the strings, woodwinds, brass and percussion—including the awesome hammerstroke, puts this orchestra in a class of its own. This performance, in honour of Bernstein's 70th birthday, was not a concert in the usual sense. It was an event which no admirer of Mahler will ever forget.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

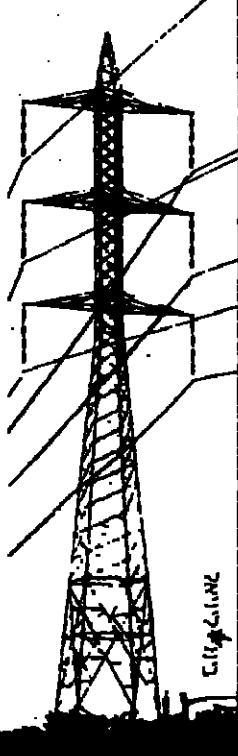
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Date: Sunday, September 18, 1988

(7 Tishri 5749)

Time: 8:00 p.m.

Location: Caroline & Joseph S. Gruss Institute

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Wrong then and now

TOMORROW will be exactly forty years since UN mediator Count Folke Bernadotte was assassinated by Jewish terrorists in Jewish-held Jerusalem. Israel's government, then in military control of the city, denounced the act in the strongest possible terms, undertook to proscribe and punish the gang that had committed it and offered its condolences to the Swedish royal family.

The murder was manifestly aimed at thwarting the Swedish nobleman's plan, reportedly hatched in the British Foreign Office, for the pacific settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict through massive Israeli concessions to the Arabs. It would, for example, have involved turning Jerusalem itself and the Negev over to Jordan. The feeling of outrage about the plan was widespread in the country. But only an unrepresentative lunatic fringe-group could have conceived the notion that the plan would be killed by killing its author.

Count Bernadotte's plan was indeed in time consigned to the dustbin of history. But it was the nation's resolution and the IDF's strength that forced the enemy to accept, even as an "interim" armistice arrangement, the frontiers established in the War of Independence. Had the government smiled, however awkwardly, on Lehi's murder tactics at the time, it would have undermined those very achievements and Israel's very claim to rightful sovereignty. With David Ben-Gurion as its premier, the government did the opposite.

Where the government failed was in apprehending and naming those responsible for the murder. That the group behind it had been Lehi was immediately suspected, and over the years the suspicion has been established as a fact. The identity of the participants had also become fairly certain. But it was not until the eve of Rosh Hashana that two of them public-

ly identified themselves in the media.

The act, they confirmed, had been carried out on orders of Lehi's high command. And the reason they gave for breaking their silence now is that the State of Israel, though already 40 years old, is again under a threat to its integrity. Which can only be interpreted as a hint, or more than a hint, that this threat may again require personal terrorism in the Lehi fashion.

That there are those who, even 40 years later, still put their trust in methods that have more recently become associated with the Palestinian gang led by Abu Nidal, is alarming news. And it is no less alarming to discover that their revelations have not excited anything like an appropriate response in high places, not even from those present members of the establishment who should consider themselves personally tarred by memories of events past.

The one place where the revelations have raised a storm is Stockholm. It appears that Sweden wants still another apology from Israel for the assassination of Count Bernadotte. Why the original apology, 40 years ago, which was considered satisfactory at the time, has suddenly become unsatisfactory no longer, is not explained. Instead, dark warnings are being issued that dire consequences will follow Israel's refusal to acquiesce in Sweden's demand.

One explanation suggests itself. Sweden has lately been given to hostility towards Israel that is so virulent, and so unrestrained, that it affects even the thinking of its normally rational and once friendly government. Perhaps, therefore, the high-minded Swedes do not realize, or do not care, that their apparent ascription of guilt for Bernadotte's murder to Israel as a state is only grist to the mills of those who have always justified the act as supreme patriotism.

Bedlam or bank?

THE present chaotic situation at Bank Leumi is a matter of national importance of the first order. The public may have lost track of the exact details of the various scandals that have rocked the bank, and the claims and counter-claims of the feuding board members. However, it cannot have lost sight of the overriding issue involved, which is the fate of a bank that alone comprises about one-third of the entire Israeli banking system.

It is difficult to disagree with Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno's assessment that a board of directors in a state of internal conflict such as is Bank Leumi's board today, cannot be allowed to continue to hold office - even though Prof. Bruno's analysis of how that situation came about, as well as what measure of blame attaches to himself and the institution he heads, is open to debate. Therefore, what the national interest manifestly requires is that immediate and firm action be taken to stop the erosion of Bank Leumi's good name and proper functioning, both at home and abroad.

The normal procedure would be for the owners to exercise control by dismissing those board members that are subject to its appoint-

ment, and replacing them with the most qualified people it can obtain.

But it has long been obvious that normal procedures do not apply at Leumi. Its owner, namely the Jewish Colonial Trust (Otsar Hityashvut Hayehudim), is a body that has no genuine business interest in the bank and may well not represent anyone but the group of political appointees that comprise its Council. As *The Jerusalem Post* reports today, the long-held belief that OHH represents the Zionist movement may be no more than a myth with no legal basis.

In these circumstances - and especially in light of the imminent acquisition by the state of the great bulk of Leumi's equity, under the terms of the bank share "arrangement" - it falls to the government to restore order. If this requires abolishing the anachronism that is OHH and the formal nationalization of Bank Leumi, whether with a view to subsequent resale to private interests or to remain as a publicly-owned concern, then so be it.

Any solution is better than the continuation of the anarchy that presently holds sway at the top-most level of the nation's former financial flagship.

PALESTINE POST 50 YEARS AGO

Covering the 600 miles between London and Munich by air in exactly four hours, and taking another four hours by special train to Berchtesgaden, Mr. Neville Chamberlain was able to have breakfast at Downing Street and tea with Herr Adolf Hitler this afternoon.

Mr. Chamberlain was accompanied by Sir Horace Wilson and Mr. William Strang (of the Foreign Office). He arrived at the Fuehrer's chalet just before 5 o'clock, first going to the Grand Hotel, and was met by the Fuehrer himself on the steps.

Speaking through a microphone, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I am going to see the German Chancellor, because the situation seems to me to be one in which discussions between him and me may have useful consequences."

"My policy has always been to try to ensure peace, and the Fuehrer's ready acceptance of my suggestion encourages me to hope that my visit to him will not be without results."

The German Charge d'Affaires then congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on his "magnanimous initiative."

The 1938/39 season of the Palestine Orchestra will bring to Palestine a number of leading conductors and soloists.

Pierre Monteux, the conductor of the first two series of concerts, is of French-Jewish origin and was born in Paris in 1875.

This will be Monsieur Monteux's first trip to Palestine.

In a letter just received by the Management, he stated: "You ask me what led me to accept Mr. Huberman's invitation. When he asked me to conduct your Orchestra, I simply followed the dictates of my heart which in this

case told me it was the thing I must do, that is all."

Dr. Makolm Sargent will also be making his third appearance in the country.

Writing to the Management, Dr. Sargent said: "My impressions of conducting in Palestine are, of course, unique. I have always felt at the concert that the music is conveying a very special message to the audience and receiving especially sincere interpretation from the performers."

The very conditions under which the whole population live are bound to add a highly emotional atmosphere to any public assembly. The whole situation, although existing on the surface with difficulties and dangers, is surrounded with a larger emotion which can be best summed up in your national motto: "Hope."

"I listened to your orchestra playing under Toscanini, and I have heard them many times under my less distinguished baton; - on all occasions one feels that nowhere else could music be more essential to the life blood of the country, and that nowhere else is there a people more capable of grasping its inner meaning. To be privileged to make music in Palestine is definitely a spiritual experience."

George Szell will be the second newcomer to the country among the list of next season's conductors.

About 5.30 yesterday afternoon a R.A.F. machine on a reconnaissance patrol observed a large armed band near Deir Ghassana, which is about 20 kilometres northwest of Ramallah. The machine summoned assistance, and meanwhile engaged the band.

Twelve additional aircraft were shortly on the scene, and continued in action against the band until dark. The total number of casualties inflicted is known to be more than 100.

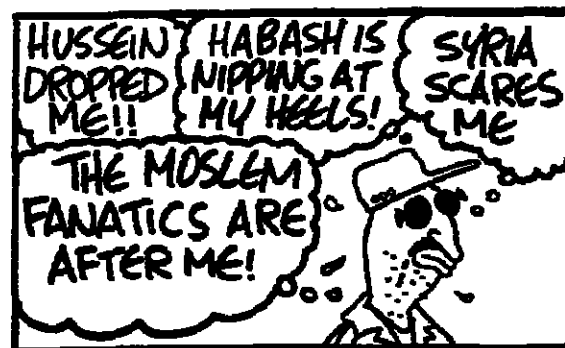
The planes were hit a number of times, but there were no casualties among the R.A.F. personnel. All the machines engaged returned safely to their stations.

At dusk on Wednesday, the pilot of an R.A.F. machine observed a party of armed men travelling along the Latrun-Usnu Kalbha Road. He opened fire, and inflicted 11 casualties on the band, which numbered about 18. The remainder escaped in the darkness. It was observed that the band was fleeing from Akir Village, where it had been in conflict with troops and police.

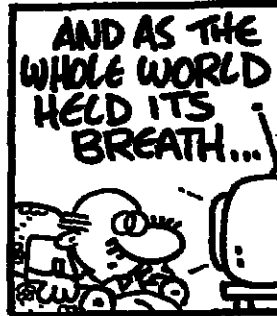
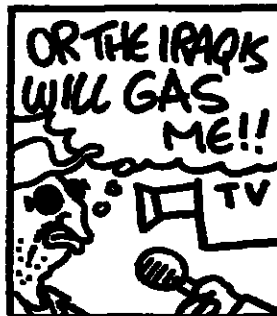
Tawfik Michel Shehadeh of Haifa, the possessor of a long record of crimes and convictions, was sentenced to a total of two years' imprisonment by the District Court here today for the theft of a camera from a house in Rehov Ideison, and for attempted thefts from the homes of Mr. Griver in Rehov Eliezer ben Yehuda and Mr. Ordover in Rehov Blatnik.

The prisoner declared that he was really innocent, but he pleaded Guilty only in order not to waste the valuable time of the Court. Upon hearing the sentence, he declared that the length of the conviction was immaterial to him as he intended to escape in any case. (September 16th 1938)

Dry Bones



IT WAS ONE OF THOSE GREAT MOMENTS IN HISTORY! THE PEACE PILOT HAD FLOWN TO MEET THE TERRORIST CHIEFTAIN! THE STAGE WAS SET!... AND NOW THE "CHAIRMAN" FACED THE CAMERAS...AND HIS MOMENT OF TRUTH!



Sugar-coating the realities

Mark A. Heller

THE THREE most dramatic developments in the Middle East during 1978 were the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza, King Hussein's renunciation of Jordanian claims to the territories, and the end of the Iran-Iraq war. All three events took Israel by surprise.

During the season of soul-searching and stock-taking, it is appropriate to ask why surprises like these happen. Whenever a country is surprised on issues of such immediacy and importance, there is a tendency to lay the blame at the door of the intelligence community. In Israel, the media have been filled with speculation about the failure to anticipate the intifada, about the determination of Hussein to go as far as he did, and about the ability of Iraq to force Iran to stop fighting. These failures have already led to organizational changes in some of the intelligence agencies and to a more clearly defined division of labour among them.

No one can deny that intelligence agencies sometimes make mistakes. But by focusing on the role of intelligence, particularly when the problem is questionable political analysis rather than a failure to assess potentialities, we let the real culprits - the political leaders - off the hook.

What all three of these surprises have in common is that they challenge politically comfortable beliefs. Before the outbreak of the intifada, the illusion that the Palestinians did not really find Israeli rule intolerable made it possible to go on debating the future of the territories without any sense of urgency. Before Hussein's speech, the illusion of a "Jordanian option" provided an intellectual crutch for those who re-

fused to deal directly with the Palestinians. Before the ceasefire in the Gulf, the illusion that the Iraqis and Iranians would continue killing each other forever provided a strategic rationale for complacency about paralysis in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

None of these surprises caught professional analysts completely unaware. People closely following developments in the territories knew, not only that the situation was fundamentally untenable, but that there has been a marked rise in frustration and anger in recent years. Jordan had been neutralized by the PLO for many years and the Jordanian option, despite periodic attempts at artificial resuscitation, was known to be dead long before Hussein finally buried it. Iraq had not faced a serious military threat since the beginning of 1987; Iran's strategy of attrition was bankrupted long ago, and analysts within the intelligence community were convinced several months ago that some dramatic development in the war was about to occur.

Unfortunately, none of these assessments seemed to bear any relationship to Israeli policy, and there was not much point in bringing to the leadership assessments that clearly dictated a different policy in and on the territories, that required a search for a new negotiating partner, or that implied an even more dangerous enemy coalition if peace were not secured soon. FOR WHAT it's worth, the disjunc-

ture between policy and intelligence (in both senses of the word) is not unique to Israel. During the Senate investigation of the pathetic American attempt to ransom hostages and forge an "opening" to "moderate" Iranians, former national security adviser Robert McFarlane declared that U.S. officials had relied on Israeli intelligence because "after the fall of the Shah in 1979, the Central Intelligence Agency suffered "an enormous loss of the means of collection in Iran that still gives us an imperfect picture of what is going on in Iran."

But American arms sales to Iran were not the result of an intelligence failure. It was clearly President Reagan's preoccupation with the fate of the American hostages in Lebanon, rather than any major lacuna in American knowledge of Iran, that led some of his advisers to formulate, propose and attempt to carry out a fundamentally misguided policy.

All too often, the problem is not so much the lack of intelligence (information and assessment) but rather its politically-motivated distortion as it is transmitted between producers and consumers, i.e., between professionals and politically-appointed senior advisers, or between advisers and political decision-makers.

People in high office ordinarily have strong views and strong personalities. They have usually spent many years in public life, developing instincts and feel for the most prom-

inent topics on the national agenda. Although first-hand exposure or intuitive knowledge may be helpful, they hardly ensure reliability; after all, no one was more intimately involved with Iranian affairs before 1979 than the Shah himself.

Nevertheless, as political leaders accumulate more and more personal experience, they tend to rely increasingly on these sources of inspiration for grand policy. They do not like being told that the basis for long-standing policies is wrong, and when that does happen, their inclination is to reject or ignore what they are told.

Senior policy analysts, in attempting to avoid this outcome, find it difficult to keep the concerns of their superiors from affecting their own analyses. Even professional intelligence advisers are understandably reluctant to offer advice that challenges the known preferences of their political masters. Consequently, judgments may be shaded to validate the predispositions of the political leadership, and there are too many instances of unpalatable assessments not being pressed with sufficient vigour or even being withheld altogether.

Even at this time of year, it is probably unrealistic to expect that senior political leaders will hold themselves accountable for these kinds of distortions. But perhaps they will at least resolve to encourage fewer unpleasant surprises in the future. The best way to do this is to make it clear that the last thing they want to be told is what their advisers think they want to hear.

The writer is senior research associate at the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv University.

POSTSCRIPTS

IS IT POSSIBLE that *protektzia* is becoming a thing of the past?

One of our reporters had the nerve-wracking misfortune recently of having her phone break down three times in one month. The first two times, the phone took two days and six days to repair. When it happened yet again, our frazzled reporter expected more of the same misery, and sure enough Bezek said it would take two or three days to fix - which only an unrepentant optimist would believe, right?

But within two hours her phone was, miraculously, working again. As if that wasn't enough, a Bezek technician called to check if it was working; half an hour later another technician called; and then an hour later another Bezek man called to see if all was well. All that without even once having to resort to *protektzia* as a journalist - who covers Bezek.

JSI

THE WORLD loves us again! Well, at least one traffic inspector in Munich does. Theo Kassel of Haifa relates that he was given a parking ticket outside his Munich hotel, despite the fact that the relevant sign was hidden behind a tree. The traffic warden and a nearby inspector wouldn't consider Kassel's plea. As a last resort, our reader argued, "But I'm a tourist." The inspector was dubious, pointing out that Kassel spoke fluent German. "I'm from Israel," he confessed, probably figuring that now his DM50 fine would be appended by a stern admonition on his country's policies. But the inspector responded by ceremoniously pulling out the ticket, tearing it up and wishing the Haifaite a pleasant holiday.

THE COOK ISLANDS introduced the world's first triangular two-dollar coin last year, advertising it as money from paradise. But the campaign worked so well, the 20,000 Islanders never even got to see the coins. Radio Cooks said that investors scooped up virtually all the 90,000 coins that were minted.

IF YOU'RE TIRED of reading about wanton lunacy in San Francisco, skip this one. A dog-owner in Marin County got fed up with neighbors complaining about her dogs' barking, so she built a \$15,000 kennel to keep the dogs quiet. Her 10 salukis, or arabian greyhounds, now live in a 14 square metre doghouse featuring a courtyard for sunbathing, central heating, colour television, venetian blinds, white fur blankets and imported Moroccan tiles.

NEW YORK CITY has been called a jungle, and the city's annual bulletin of reported bite cases seems to bear this out. Dogs took first place once again, with 8,064 bites. People bit people 1,587 times. Cats were next in the biting order with 802 cases, followed by rats, 291.

Other people gnashers included 95 squirrels, 72 hamsters, 34 gerbils, 18 snakes 15 rabbits and 11 raccoons. Bees and lab mice, 10 each; monkeys, ferrets and horses, 7 each; parrots and fish, 5; bats and turtles, 4; guinea pigs, skunks and spiders, 3; weasels, iguanas and roosters, 2; and a penguin and an otter, 1 each.

Missing from the list were a goat, ocelot and muskrat, each of which made the previous list. Nobody in all of New York City reported any mosquito bites.

BAD NEWS for mollusc fans: California Governor George Deukmejian vetoed a bill to make the banana slug the official state mollusc. "It is not representative of the international reputation California enjoys," Deukmejian said with a straight face.

California's official insect is the dog-faced butterfly, and, if you didn't know, Maryland's state sport is jousting.

SMOKERS in the University of Virginia are in for a big surprise the next time they try to get cigarettes out of cigarette vending machines on campus. The University, founded by Thomas Jefferson to produce classically educated ladies and gentlemen, is converting 36 of the seldom-used machines into condom dispensers in a bow to social trends.

WATER LET'S MAKE IT LAST.

This Saturday treat yourself to the American Colony's fabulous buffet lunch. With over 40 enticing hot and cold dishes the hard part is choosing. So why not try them all? A little bit of this, some more of that...there's no rush.

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Also at the American Colony, the elegant Arabesque restaurant, and the intimate Cellar Bar.

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Nablus Road, Jerusalem. Tel: 02-282421

Farewell to a neighbour

Yehuda Litani

WHEN WE WERE CHILDREN, in the early Fifties, we didn't call this territory the "West Bank," and certainly not "Judea and Samaria," a designation discovered after 1967. For us, this was part of the sovereign territory of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and we called it "Jordan." Its population had only one name, "Jordanians," not "Palestinians" or "local residents," as they are now described by the Israel Defence Forces or the settlers in the territories.

Only weeks after King Hussein's declaration giving up the West Bank, has it now penetrated my consciousness that in future we can no longer call that territory Jordanian. That's it. The game is over.

Not only is there no longer a Jordanian option, but we have also "lost" a neighbour. Who will be located there, who will rule there, "for evermore" is still not altogether clear. But who will not be there is altogether clear. *Sayidna* ("our master," as Hussein is called by his subjects) will indeed not be there...

HE REMAINS a neighbour of ours here and there - in the Arava, the Beisan Valley - but there is an intuitive feeling that we have, in fact, lost a neighbour, and not a bad one at that. Doves and hawks in Israel loved to like him. Virtually with no advance warning, he got up and walked away. It's a situation resembling that of a fellow-dweller in an apartment building moving out in the dead of night, clandestinely taking his possessions on a lorry with the porters, against their habit, very quietly carrying down the piano and the armchairs; and the neighbour goes off without saying goodbye, without taking his leave.

It's the kind of neighbour where we had always dropped in to borrow

two eggs or margarine. Whose children babysat our little ones. Who paid his house dues on time. Who didn't have noisy parties on Friday nights. Who didn't quarrel loudly with his wife. In brief - a good neighbour.

As the Arabs say: "Better a close neighbour than a distant brother." This neighbour, King Hussein, accorded us the legitimacy for many years to call the Arab residents in our vicinity "Jordanians," and not by their real name of "Palestinians." Hussein was a barrier between them and us (chiefly psychologically after 1967) and always constituted a smiling, sympathetic partner for the Israelis' rose-tinted dreams of the yearned-for peace.

As of now, we have gone back to the pre-1948 days: no longer is there a barrier or a separation; we and the Palestinians are in direct confrontation. And this happened long before the beginning of the intifada last December.

SO, NOW, THE Labour Alignment must twist and turn and put out an announcement, like that published last week, that "the Likud, which rejected Hussein, will now bring the PLO on to us," adding that the Alignment advocates the holding of comprehensive negotiations for peace on our Eastern border with a

Jordanian and a Palestinian delegation. It would be interesting to know if, one day, such negotiations should occur, who would give his blessing to the Palestinian delegation to conduct contacts with Israel?

Today, nine months after the intifada's start, it is clear that without the endorsement of the PLO no Palestinian delegation will dare negotiate with anyone whatever. So, now, who will in fact bring the PLO on to us?

In Shimon Peres's close entourage, there is the feeling of an awful betrayal: King Hussein promised but didn't deliver. How could he do this to us just before the elections, and so on and so forth?

What happened was that he simply got up and decamped because he got tired of being considered the ruler of a piece of territory which had not been his for more than 21 years. And, as many have written, he was chiefly afraid of the spread of the intifada across his own borders, into the land east of the Jordan. He was scared of the erosion of the rule of the House of Hashem on the East Bank, among the clear Palestinian

majority in its population.

NONETHELESS, Hussein did leave behind some signposts: the religious establishment, a newspaper in East Jerusalem, some faithful adherents who still get substantial salaries and pensions from him. But these are all symbolic relics of the past. The signposts Jordan left are, first and foremost, a kind of lookout position, warning-stations, to apprise him of what is happening in the land which is no longer his, not even in his consciousness.

He left behind the grave of his great-grandfather, the Sharif Hussein (of the Hejaz), buried within the compound of the Al-Aksa Mosque. Over that grave the Jordanian flag is engraved on stones. Whenever it is not defaced by the Palestinians, it is the only Jordanian flag still seen in public here.

Despite the passage of time, there still remain many memories of the period of Jordanian rule. My friend, Y. H., took part in the assassination of Hussein's grandfather, King Abdullah, at the Al-Aksa Mosque in 1950. Y. H. is today semi-paralysed, unable to speak, but refuses to allow his identity to be made public in this connection.

For eight months, Y. H., scion of a veteran, honoured Jerusalem family, wandered through the subterranean sewage system of the Old City to avoid being caught by the Jordanian security service. Then, one morning, his mother removed the manhole cover, and instead of handing him his breakfast as usual, told him he could emerge, everything was okay. "The coast is clear."

All the others involved in the killing were caught, some were hanged; but, till today, so my friend believes, the Jordanians don't know of his part in the murder of Abdallah.

Y. H. is unable to talk, but if he could he would speak of his joy at Hussein's decision. Two years ago, he said to me: "What is he doing here, that son of the desert? He was an invader here. No one invited him, and he has nothing to do here! True, he speaks polished English, but he is the ruler of Beduins, and he has no place here, in the land of the Palestinians." That was his stand: simple and direct.

THE OWNERS OF the "National" Hotel in East Jerusalem also remember Hussein, who used to eat in their restaurant on the roof, when visiting - both royally and privately. He has some friends here, his age

and older. Former senior officials, members of leading families; but, on the whole, the generation conducting the intifada doesn't remember him, and doesn't esteem him or his deeds. Jordan is "out." (They would say *yak*.) A memory of the past, of those 19 years from 1948 to 1967. Like the inscription on the grave-stone of one of his young soldiers buried outside the Old City wall near the Damascus Gate.

And who, in fact, saved the Palestinians of Jerusalem from the Israelis in 1948? Or who, if not his father, Talal, fought on the walls of Jerusalem against the Israelis? But who remembers today, 40 years later, those bitter months? "Black September" of 1970 is better remembered, as is the slaughter of Palestinians in Amman that harsh month, than the heroic deeds of the Jordanian Legion in 1948.

Hussein's friends think he believes this is rank ingratitude on the part of the Palestinians. But today, he feels both bitter, on the one hand, and sober, on the other: "If they don't want me, I don't want them..."

1948, the June War in 1967, the secret talks with Hussein in London - all these are now nostalgia. So, there we are: the neighbour has departed and left us with our problems: intifada, stone-throwing, Molotov cocktails, the violent, unceasing struggle, it appears, between two peoples.

Well, whatever turns up, anyhow, thanks for everything. It was nice. Even though you snuck off without saying goodbye. Maybe we'll meet again yet, at Harrod's in London, or see you from Eilat with binoculars as you besport yourself with water-skiing at Akaba.

Hang on, there!...

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's Middle East Affairs editor.

The case of the missing skullcap

IT WAS AT the burial in Jerusalem of a family friend who was also a public figure. Quite a few of the male mourners stood around without head covering. I didn't know any of them but I thought to myself that, religious or not, they should have had the common decency to conform to Jewish tradition, even if reluctantly, and not blatantly offend it. I was angry.

Returning to my car, I saw on the ground the kippa which I had assumed was on my head.

THERE IS A list of 44 sins to which we Jews confess several times during Yom Kippur, sins which we have committed ourselves or which other Jews may have committed and for which the community severally and collectively accepts responsibility. For all of them we beg the Almighty's pardon. (It is assumed we have already sought pardon from any individual to whom we may have caused suffering through any of these offences.) One of them is the vaguely worded sin of harming one's neighbour. I would insert in the list a plea to be forgiven the more specific offence of jumping to conclusions leading to premature judgment, premature condemnation.

Love at first sight is a risky business. But it is not too common. Hostility at first sight is. We too easily jump to antipathetic conclusions about people by the shape of their nose, the tone of their voice, their mannerisms, the way we ourselves got out of bed that morning. We don't give them a chance to prove themselves.

CALEB'S COLUMN

N. D. GROSS

It is also a common human failing to get cheap vicarious thrills from the crimes we hear and read about and to delight in the agencies of people with whom we are not acquainted. This failing is what feeds the families of journalists and makes newspaper publishers rich. It is also what makes them pillory persons whom the police suspect of having committed offences and makes us assume their guilt.

CONSIDER THE current affair of the obtaining of exemptions from reserve duty, and even of full military service in a few cases, allegedly through false medical certificates secured through bribery. The offences are indeed rank and the guilty persons merit dire punishment and public exorcism. But the individuals now under suspicion have not yet been given the opportunity to respond in public to whatever evidence has been presented against them. So far, all we have is what the police, civil and military, have to say. This still requires examination by the public prosecution or the army's judge advocate general. And then the accused - if indictments are ultimately brought - will each have his or her day in court.

But what happened was that as soon as the arrests were announced, the suspects were surrounded by press photographers and reporters. And we, the public, assumed they were guilty.

It would be comforting indeed to know that our police are perfect, that they always get their man and that it's the right man, that is the man who has done wrong. But we know very well that the police are only human and share the frailty, common to all men, of sometimes making a mistake.

Perhaps among the current suspects are innocent people. Some of them may have acted in good faith, in all innocence, perhaps out of stupidity and not venality. There might even be cases of mistaken identity. It's happened before. For some there may be convincing extenuating circumstances. All, however, were immediately branded as criminal. It just isn't fair.

It may well be true that "justice delayed is justice denied." But it is no less true that judgment given prematurely is unjust.

THE BOOK OF GENESIS says the Almighty "came down to see" the infamous Tower of Babel. The Midrash Tanhuma poses the question: Surely He could have seen from wherever He was? It answers that God did so in order to teach us not to pass sentence, not even to utter a word, on hearsay, but to examine the facts for ourselves.

Ignoring 'the other' issues

Naftali Lavie

AT THE HEIGHT OF the election campaign for the 12th Knesset, the Israeli voter is looking for a sign or indication from the VIP's wooing his vote of their attitude to the painful issues preoccupying us daily - but looks in vain.

One can understand the Likud "heimism" who find asylum from the social-economic failures dogging us for years in political-security issues on which they would have the support of many for a "do-nothing" policy where there is no partner on the other side with which to have discussions and reach an understanding.

In this sense, the Likud can feel that it is "strong," since the proposed alternatives in the election market are simply not making their mark with the voters at large; this is because of their lack of clarity, inconsistency and, regrettably, their impracticability.

Thus, it is convenient for the Likud to minimize the debate now in progress on political-security themes over which its main rival, the Alignment, has no convincing answers. The public at large yearns for peace and security and does not see any potential interlocutor in negotiations, who could provide the quid pro quo for any concessions.

It expects no imminent growth of a new Sadat, so it reacts sceptically to initiatives, apparent or real only in the eyes of their launchers, whether for an international conference, which appears to be hopeless, or for a compromise with King Hussein who has not yet proved his wish or capability of ensuring the mini-

mum which Israel requires.

TACTICALLY SPEAKING, the Likud at least has succeeded in channelling the debate swirling among us into a theme on which its Alignment rival must adduce proof that there is, indeed, someone to parley with - and something to talk about. In this way, it has maneuvered the Alignment into an inferior position in the struggle to win over the voter.

Not putting up with the current situation in the administered territories, rejecting the emotional rhetoric of the Likud spokesmen, the strong desire to reach a dialogue with our neighbours - these are not enough to constitute a path; such a path leads to a dead end and is totally unconvincing as a way capable of leading in a new direction.

The Alignment's spokesmen caught in this ambush (not just because of the Likud's sophistication, but also as a result of their eagerness to present an alternative which has not yet been tested realistically) appear to have forgotten the law they learned in the past 11 years since the "upset" of 1977.

Serious disruptions in labour relations, the disintegration of the medical system, troubles in the educational system, the collapse of industrial enterprises and the consequent pushing of thousands of wage-

earners into the ranks of the unemployed - these have all been thrust to the sidelines of the debate.

Political leaders purporting to speak in the name of a sane Israel are ignoring the deterioration in our quality of life and the negative balance in the growth of the Jewish population. There is no need to cite statistics to show the substantial negative tilt in the country's demographic situation when it comes to Jews vs. Arabs, in order to recognize our serious condition in this area.

It is sufficient to look at the growing Israeli communities in New York and Los Angeles, which annually absorb more young Israelis who cannot find a place for themselves here. Concurrently, the immigration pool is shrinking even in those countries which would naturally be candidates to supply us with more citizens.

OUR LEADERS conduct a sharp debate with the Jewish leaders in the Diaspora on flying emigrants from the Soviet Union direct to Israel, to reduce the dimensions of the drop-outs on their way here. But we have not yet seen or heard our leaders

doing or even saying anything towards creating suitable conditions for absorbing the few immigrants who will be coming, and thus towards changing the negative climate.

Thousands of immigrants from the Soviet Union who fought for years for their right to leave that country and immigrate to Israel now live among us. They include men and women who demonstrated exceptional courage and fortitude while spending years in prisons and at hard labour until they won and came to us. Many of them have filled pages of heroism by virtue of their tenacious insistence on their right to live in their own land.

Now, we find them banging on the Israeli bureaucracy's doors in the almost despairing attempt to find housing or jobs. They don't care under what name the bureaucracy thwarts them; for them and us it is important to know and to prove that those who did choose to come to Israel and build their futures here will, indeed, be received with open arms and be accorded maximum help which will encourage the thousands, and tens of thousands who have remained behind, to follow

them in the same way they constituted their followers in the difficult years of the stubborn struggle in the Soviet Union.

That same bureaucracy which is not made to handle the special problems of immigrants from countries of distress like the USSR or Ethiopia, on the one hand, is not equipped, on the other hand either, to handle those of immigrants (if, in fact, they do come) from the free, affluent lands.

We, here, have not yet abandoned the dream of implementing the national idea of bringing to this country more and more Jews from all around the world - a goal which no political entity in this country dares to strike off its agenda, whether it prefers the Whole Land of Israel or a healthy, sturdy nation.

HOWEVER, in the reality of our daily lives, our political leaders who will be, to a large extent, determining Israel's character in the coming years, have not voiced their opinions on "small" issues like this. They lecture one and all in fine phrases on every subject, but do very little. They talk of encouraging investments from abroad, and of resurrecting many branches of employment, of industrialization and scientific advances, on the blossoming of arid, unpopulated zones. But their words are imbedded in

the bureaucratic routine which has taken over our lives like a *golem* which overcomes its creator.

Jews in the Diaspora are more aware of our day-to-day problems than they have a desire to involve themselves in the political arguments we are having: territory for peace, for an international conference, or for unilateral autonomy. In contrast, they do interest themselves in our quality of life and are ready to contribute to its improvement.

The leaders of the large parties courting the wealthy Jews abroad offer them their political wares and thus, ostensibly, grant them the right to vote on Israel's destiny. They apparently are not sensitive about their honour nor the standing of the country on behalf of which, as its representatives, they hold out collection-boxes for the promotion of their political attitudes.

Our leaders would do well, now and in future, to spare Jews in the Diaspora any involvement in the barren argument over political decisions they are incapable of grasping and which are far from their daily purview.

However, in fleeing from painful problems which are capable of solution, our leaders reach beyond the seas and there, too, lose their standing and their credibility by refusing to discuss our "small" problems seriously - problems nonetheless at the core of our world.

(The writer is the Israeli director of the United Jewish Appeal of America).

READERS' LETTERS

THE VIABILITY OF A PALESTINIAN STATE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - A Greater Israel is less viable than a separate West Bank/Gaza State. After years of research on this topic, I write this in response to Seymour Gross's letter of August 26, "Is a Palestinian state viable?" because that is the net result of maintaining the territories. He argues that "when judged by economic, political and religious criteria," a Palestinian state is not viable. Let us ignore the religious criterion since a cursory look will indicate that this is not a serious argument.

In relation to the economic argument, a West Bank/Gaza entity would soon offer independence (allowing for the return of some refugees) and have a population exceeding two million. This is greater than one quarter (40) of the members of the UN. In terms of the standard of living, with a per capita gross national product of \$1,400, this exceeds that of the 80 poorest half of

the members of the UN. With the exception of Israel, the Palestinians have the most educated population in the Middle East. They also have the most prospects of economic aid - the oil-rich Arab states, the West, the East and their own expatriate population.

Regarding Gross's argument that there are few challenges as to the viability of a Palestinian state, I mention the following partial list. Vivian Bull's 1972 Ph.D. thesis which was extended to a book in 1975: *The West Bank - Is it Viable?* Lexington Books. Tuma and Darin-Drabkin wrote *The Economic Case for Palestine*, Croom Helm London, in 1978. Mark Heller published *A Palestinian State - the implications for Israel*, Harvard, in 1983. I had published by the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East the work *Peaceful Separation or Enforced Unity: Economic Consequences for Israel and the West*

ABSORPTION CENTRES

him on all problems, and also studying the language.

Long experience has proved that the idea and the functional structure of absorption centres, created at the beginning of mass aliyah of the 70s have fully justified themselves. Obviously this system, like any other is far from ideal and should be corrected. But we believe it would be absolutely fatal for future aliyah if the Jewish Agency decided to close most of the absorption centres. All immigrant organizations - from the USSR, America, England and South Africa - have already protest-

DEMOGRAPHY

be moving into our home in Ariel next week. By objective standards, were Mr. Yaacobi right, we ought to turn tail and flee back to San Diego, California. However, we have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Yaacobi's dire prediction is false.

It is amazing that a member of the government of the Jewish State, presumably a Zionist, is oblivious of the possibility - in my view, the

Bank/Gaza Area, Tel Aviv, 1984 - in which I argue we are both better off separated. *The Jerusalem Post* also published a work I did for the West Bank Data Base Project in Jerusalem in 1987, *Industrialization of the West Bank and Gaza*, which includes a separate entity scenario.

The political viability is even more clear with the overwhelming support for the official PLO in the territories. These could be mostly demilitarized. Their political (and economic) future is more promising than many other states including some in the region.

It could have been argued that Israel was not viable in 1948 and even leaving demography aside, that it may still be non-viable, having a trade deficit of over 25 per cent of its gross national product.

No, Mr. Gross, a Palestinian state is not only viable but necessary.

DR. SIMCHA BAHIRI
Tel Aviv.

ed against this decision and insisted on its revocation.

We, former refuseniks and prisoners of Zion of many years standing demand that the Jewish Agency and the Government of Israel do not close absorption centres and take measures to improve the conditions of aliyah.

V. POLSKY
P. ABRAMOVITZ S. MARKOV
V. SLEPAK G. GEISHIS
G. GENEUSEV V. PRESTIN
Jerusalem.

certainly - that millions of Jews will make aliyah long before 2000. He also disregards the steady increase in the Jewish birthrate in Israel and the decline in the Arab birthrate, as well as the constant stream of emigration of Arabs to other lands.

Partition, Mr. Yaacobi, is not the only game in town. Zionism is, or should be.

DANIEL SHORE
Jerusalem.

ADC DELEGATION TO WEST BANK

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - We are responding to an article in *The Jerusalem Post* of August 11 concerning American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee delegations to the West Bank and Gaza and specifically to the quote, "organizations like ADC systematically exploit innocent people and voluntary organizations that deal with human rights to serve their 'propaganda war' against the State of Israel."

We know that the 40 years of Israeli propaganda is the cause of many Americans' naive or willful ignorance of the conflict, but it certainly cannot be called "innocence." If members of the August delegation were "innocent," they would not have applied to join the delegation.

Many of us have been activists or educators on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in our communities in the

U.S. We came to experience the daily life of the intifada along with the Palestinians. During curfews in Gaza, we stayed in Palestinians' homes along with them. Nightly we lived with the fear that the IDF would raid these homes and force our host families out into the roads for beatings. We experienced the lack of food, the cutting off of electricity, water and phone, and the generalized fear and tension of curfew. We spoke with the injured and wounded, listened to the stories of imprisonment, death and deportation. We saw the beatings, heard the bullets and smelled the gas.

In closing, we have some questions for Israelis and others who unconditionally support Israeli policies:

1. Do you realize that the Israeli response to the intifada may raise again the ugly head of anti-Semitism?

2. What can justify the imposition of the current apartheid-like system on the indigenous Palestinian people? How can this system be called democracy?

3. How long do you think that U.S. taxpayers will continue to subsidize the savagery of the Israeli government's response to the intifada?

PHYLLIS R. MAISEL,
RICHARD H. WOOD,
SCOTT SCHAEFFER-DUFFY.

Members of the August
Delegation
of the American-Arab
Anti-Discrimination Committee
Washington, D.C.

The statement the ADC members are objecting to was made by the IDF spokesman. - Ed. J.P.

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Of furs and feathers

POLITICAL DIARY

Michal Yudelman

"THEY'RE NOT doves, they're swallows," Likud campaign leaders had to explain amidst the flood of questions following the huge three-page spread of campaign ads published in weekend and holiday newspapers, showing the shadow of three birds flying upwards, towards the caption "Personal Security, Real Peace, Free Economy."

Many were astonished to see, in last weekend's and holiday newspapers, that Likud's hawks had turned into what they thought were doves. In fact, without the second caption at the bottom of the page ("Only Likud Can"), it could easily be taken to be a Labour campaign ad. How many, after all, can tell the difference between doves and swallows? Even Likud spokesman, Danny Naveh, was misled into thinking they were sea-gulls.

Likud campaign publicity officer, Reuven Adler, said that the birds symbolized a breakthrough, optimism, peace and hope for better things. "We wanted something calm and peaceful, not explosive stuff or Shamir's portrait. We think this way the ad is more positive, less aggressive," he said.

The ad is in keeping with Likud's policy to conduct a rational, calm campaign, he added, aimed at both floating and not-floating voters.

No sooner had the Israeli public managed to swallow the swallows, when it was hit by rabbits. Wednesday's Likud ads showed a series - on different pages - of a cute white rabbit, on which was written "Rabbit No. 1" with the caption "Shimon Peres's Rabbits." Finally, on a full-page ad, the rabbit reappears with the slogan: "He who makes a gimmick out of peace, will make a gimmick out of the state."

Unlike Labour, Adler did not think the rabbit ads deviated from the line of the reasonable, calm campaign. "It's the rabbit which Peres pulls out of his hat," he explained, but could not say whether there will be Rabbit No. 2 or No. 3 in later ads.

Labour also came out with large ads - on one page only - showing a confident Peres looking out over the slogan, in rough translation: "We Delivered." (literal translation: "We Promised - We Kept Our Promise.")

Arie Ruttenberg, one of the two managers of Labour's campaign advertisements, Communication 88, said the ad was intended to convey reliability. It does not throw out promises, like many others, but demonstrates that what had been promised, had been kept. On the

basis of past promises which had been kept, the ad then lists the goals Labour will lead towards. It will strive for peace while maintaining security and will break out of the economic crisis.



Another ad, similar for all but the caption "It's Time For A Really Good Year" (the caption is a play on words, for "really" in Hebrew is *Emet*, comprising Labour's election letters), combines a new year's greeting with the things which will make it a good year: peace, security, a decent economy and society.

Commenting on Likud's creativity, compared to Labour's somewhat mundane presentation, Ruttenberg said: "I think the people will vote for the person they desire as prime minister, not on what birds they prefer."

"They deny that the birds in their ads are doves - but doves are the birds that symbolize peace, not swallows. From birds they moved on to rabbits. Likud is not running a political campaign but a zoological one. It would have been more efficient to put rabbits instead of birds in their 'peace' ad, because they say that those who want peace are rabbits (cowards, in Hebrew slang).

I can't wait to see what their next animal will be," he said.

RAFI-OMETZ leaders Yigael Hurwitz and Zalman Shoval, still licking their wounds at Likud's intention to change their grading in the Knesset list, were inflicted another body blow this week.

Minister Yitzhak Moda'i announced to *The Jerusalem Post* that the agreement between Likud and Rafi-Ometz was only a hand-written memorandum and not a binding agreement.

Adding insult to injury, Moda'i said that slot No. 44, which Likud was offering Shoval, was not available anymore and Shoval would have to make do with slot 47.

Hurwitz and Shoval, who had not even accepted the 44th slot and were holding Likud to its promise to place Shoval in the middle of the third decade, refused to comment on Moda'i's statement, whose content was confirmed by sources in the Prime Minister's Office. They are considering what measures to take against Likud and feel they have a clear-cut case should they opt for a legal battle.

Shoval, however, referred us to the verdict of Herut's High Court two months ago, rejecting Likud Knesset candidate Yisrael Katz's appeal for an injunction against being placed last on the Knesset list. Katz had appealed the agreement between Herut and the Liberals concerning the Liberal representation in the list, claiming that the agreement had to be approved by Likud's Central Committee first.

The verdict, which Rafi-Ometz believes applies to their case too, upholds Likud's agreements with other parties concerning the grading of the Knesset list.

"In any case, there is no doubt that these agreements are signed by Likud's senior forum - whatever the personal feelings of any member towards them - agreements must be kept and honoured not only on the legal-social level but also on the political level, one clause of the verdict reads.

"In reality, these agreements were signed long ago and the other side has fulfilled its obligations, therefore the movement is now obliged to implement them and there is no other way but to approve them."

"We think that it is Likud's duty, first and foremost, to keep agreements and commitments," the three judges, attorneys Elhanan Vinitzky, Max Krizman and Reuven Reutman said in their verdict.

NEIR KOWENEN ©



The price of going it alone

Mapam leader Ya'ir Tsaban believes that the break from Labour, despite the likely cost in Knesset seats, was healthy because it has forced Mapam to be more active in making real contact with potential voters. Dan Petreanu reports

AFTER MAPAM SPLIT from the Labour Alignment four years ago in protest against the decision to form a coalition with the Likud, "we learned the hard way that we would have to begin anew as a political party," says campaign chairman Hanan Erez.

The party, which this year is running independently for the first time since 1969, was thus denied both the "freshness" associated with a new party and the foundation of support usually enjoyed by a party that has survived as many

years as the state itself.

Although it is extremely unlikely that Mapam will emerge in November with the six seats it won in 1984 as part of the Alignment, which is no smaller than Labour's, is full of people who believe they will one day challenge Labour for power.

In his Spartan office, Ya'ir Tsaban, Mapam's most visible MK and number one on its list for this election, notes that "Mapam is the only party to offer the voter both a dovish foreign policy and an egalitarian economic policy."

He believes that the break from Labour, despite the likely cost in Knesset seats, was healthy for the party because it "has forced Mapam to be more active in making real contact with [its] potential voters."

These potential voters, he says, are "the victims of the economic plan of three years ago" and mostly Likud supporters. He asserts that despite the victory over inflation achieved by the plan, the lower income classes have "suffered greatly."

"Development towns have an unemployment rate of nearly 10 per cent, four times higher than that of the rest of the country," he says. "Furthermore, the purchasing power of the working classes has wildly eroded."

Promotional films produced for Mapam show a comradely but confused working-class sort watching with increasing dismay as large slices of the national pie are distributed to well-dressed representatives of higher socio-economic classes.

"The highest-earning decile in Israel gets 40 per cent of the national pie, while the lowest three deciles together are left with three per cent," the salivating worker is sternly informed.

"Israel has the largest gap between rich and poor of any civilized society," Tsaban charges.

Haim Oron, Mapam's number two candidate, is suggesting that workers whose salary is below the national average be exempted from income tax.

The potential audience for this argument, says Tsaban, has in the past largely voted Likud, against its own best interests and even, in some cases, its own ideology.

According to Tsaban, polls conducted for the party show that 28 per cent of Likud's supporters favour some sort of territorial compromise, and 39 per cent are will-



Ya'ir Tsaban.

ing, under certain conditions, to negotiate with the PLO.

"In short, about a third of the Likud's electorate essentially hold dovish foreign policy positions," he says.

But whereas Labour has calculated from similar figures that the people who agree with its foreign policy positions but vote against it can be turned by bombarding them with emphatic repetition of these same positions, Mapam has arrived at the opposite conclusion.

"However often you repeat the peace argument, these people won't be swayed," he says. "Whoever believes the peace issue will decide the election is wrong."

Only the economic argument, he says, will persuade people to support change camps.

MAPAM, therefore, is doing all it can to distance itself from the Alignment's old image as an elite, Ashkenazi party distanced from the working man.

"At first we faced a wall of suspicion, but today, with every passing day, Mapam is solidifying its position with the workers of this country," says Tsaban.

"Mapam has participated, side by side with the workers, in most of their major battles of the past several years. Mapam MKs could be seen with workers at factories facing shutdown, such as Ata, Alliance, and Beit Shemesh engines, as well as with the hospital nurses when they struck for better conditions."

Tsaban says with satisfaction that "as a result, we have won to our side many who previously would have not dreamt of supporting Mapam, including former Likud supporters. A council of workers' committees who support Mapam, named Committee One, has been formed and is active in the field."

And today, when people like Michael Mahiach [former head of the Israel Shipyard workers] go to fac-

ing, under certain conditions, to negotiate with the PLO.

Tsaban is optimistic about Mapam's chances of emerging from the election with more than the two seats most polls today predict. He is especially pleased with the results of an internal study which he unfolded like a prized scroll on his table at the office. The study concerns the composition of Mapam's potential voter pool.

"Whereas four years ago most of those who said they might vote Mapam were older and Ashkenazi, today we see a real trend towards correcting the distortion. Mapam is becoming a party that more closely represents Israeli society. Today, we see people of all age groups and ethnic backgrounds considering supporting the party."

EREZ CALCULATES that if the elections were held today, the party would receive two mandates from urban voters, in addition to its virtually assured one mandate from Mapam-affiliated kibbutzim.

Tsaban argues that Mapam has one more card up its collective sleeve in the television advertisements to be broadcast throughout October.

"Since Mapam's visibility in the eyes of the general public has thus far been low, the marginal benefit we will derive from each minute of advertising is much more, because for much of the public this will be their first exposure to us."

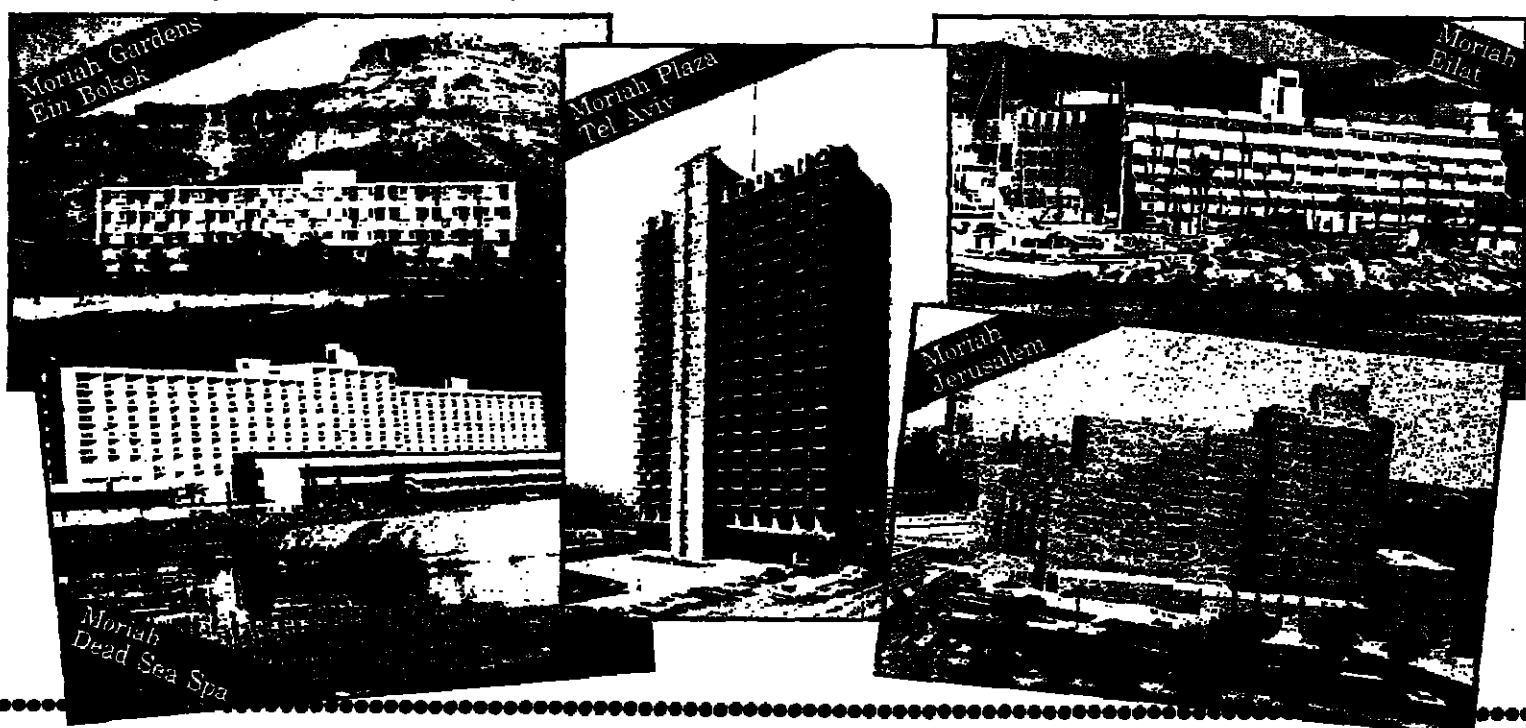
"The trouble has been exposure," agrees Erez. "The socialists in this country have been voting for the Labour Alignment for so long that they have forgotten that Mapam, their real representative, even exists."

In the meantime, Tsaban points out, since Mapam has targeted the right-leaning working class for its heaviest canvassing, a successful campaign may be even more beneficial for the Labour bloc as a whole than for Mapam itself.

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Wishes for Gmar Hatima Tova,

The Management.



The generals' war of words

Dore Gold

SINCE the outbreak of the *intifada* and with the Israeli elections nearing, the profile of reserve-duty high-ranking IDF officers in the national debate over the future of Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza District has risen noticeably. First, last spring the Council for Peace and Security was formed as a public, non-partisan organization that sponsored closed seminars dealing with the security implications of continuing Israeli control over the administered territories as well as of alternative arrangements that separate political control of the territories from Israeli security interests.

In large advertisements in the local press two weeks ago, the organization laid out its basic principles, which spoke of the deleterious consequences of continued Israeli political control of the territories arising out of the weakening of Israel's national consensus, the reduction of the IDF's preparedness for fighting wars, and the stoppage of any advance in the peace process and the increased risk of ending up in a state of war with an Arab coalition that might include even Egypt.

The statement proposed the establishment of an Israeli security border at the Jordan River. Between the security border and the political border, which the council does not designate, it calls for security arrangements that might include demilitarization, geographically defined areas of Israeli military control, and early-warning stations.

Last month, another group of high-ranking reserve officers came forward with a second organization, "Officers and Academics for Security and Peace."

This group also called itself non-partisan, and described its purpose as the promotion of public discussion on the importance of the administered territories for Israel's security on the basis of a purely "professional-security" analysis – according to its own internal statement of principles. This statement further summarized the group's basic assumptions as follows: the importance of the bulk of the territories for Israel's security cannot be refuted from the professional-military standpoint; substantial concessions – particularly on the West Bank's central mountain range – while perhaps reducing the degree of Israeli provocation to the Arab world, will increase the temptation of the latter to attempt a "crushing strike" against Israel's soft underbelly; security arrangements, including demilitarization, are not relevant to territories densely settled by a population that aspires to national sovereignty.

TWO OF the more vocal members of each of these organizations have been Aluf (res.) Shlomo Gazit, former coordinator of government operations in the administered territories (1967-74) and chief of military intelligence (1974-79), and Tar-Aluf (res.) Aharon Levran, a former assistant for operational intelligence and now editor of *The Middle East Military Balance* at Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies.

Gazit, who associates himself with the Council for Peace and Security, does not think his views are different from those of the second group. Asked whether the two organizations of reserve officers are distinguished by their political views or by their strategic assessments, he answered: "There is a political de-

bate, there is no professional debate; there is no need for a debate of this sort. It's too bad that interested parties are making more of this debate than there is."

"The council," he explained, "has unequivocally determined that the territories are important from the security standpoint, but that their contribution to Israel's security can be achieved without political control over them."

Asked whether the council is politically motivated, especially in light of the spate of large advertisements it has sponsored in this pre-election period, Gazit admitted that some of its members have political motivations. Yet he ticked off several points that he believes dissociate its work from party politics: "There are no planned *hasbara* activities a month before the elections; the council is prepared to have its members appear as experts before any political forum; we announced our intention to continue to exist even after November."

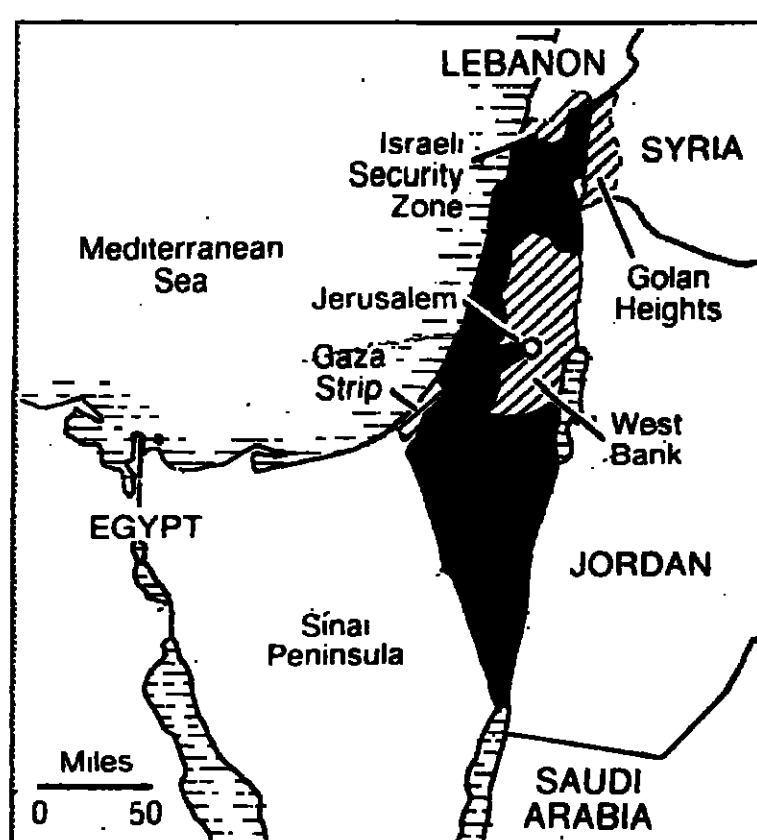
LEVLAN, asked about the difference between the two organizations, drew a distinction between his political views and his strategic analysis: "On political-ideological grounds, I would prefer not to return anything. Militarily speaking, not every grain of sand in the territories is strategically important."

He qualified this last point by stating that in his view the predominant bulk of the administered territories are strategically important. Looking at the other organization's activities, Levran added: "I don't understand the sudden drastic change in the other side unless it has a political explanation, because there are no hard military facts that have been altered that can account for the change in their position. Have Arab armies disarmed themselves? Have they been weakened? What has happened? The *intifada* has happened; external considerations are influencing security positions."

Asked whether his organization has any party backing, Levran said: "As opposed to what happens with the other side, we have no backing of political parties."

Levran felt that one of the problematic themes raised in certain circles that his organization does not accept is the notion of inevitable war if the peace process does not advance. "Not only does this idea damage national morale, but it is also not correct."

He recalled that this theme is being sounded by the same people who several years ago criticized OC Northern Command Aluf Yossi Feled for predicting an inevitable clash between Israel and Syria. "Only two countries," he contin-



ued, "can make war on Israel: Egypt and Syria. Egypt will not make war for a secondary issue – the Palestinian problem: it has too much to lose: it could lose Sinai again and it could lose American aid for which there is no Soviet or Arab alternative."

He believed that Syria would not initiate hostilities for the sake of the Palestinians or even for the Golan Heights. "Syria will go to war to destroy the State of Israel and not to get the peace process moving. There is no connection between the return of territories and war prevention."

Asked if the *intifada* nonetheless didn't create more propitious conditions for an Arab war coalition – if not as a result of state interests then as a consequence of Arab public opinion, as in 1947 – Levran insisted that the Arabs will become involved in a conflict because they view Israel as a foreign entity in the region and not out of consideration for the Palestinians.

Levran added that he did not envision a new Iraqi military role on the eastern front with the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq War. "The end of that war is not the end of that conflict. Iraq will remain busy. Iraq has grown up and will prefer to follow vital interests rather than those connected to pan-Arabism. In any event, Iraq will take no pleasure in assisting Syria, whom she would prefer to see punished and beaten." GAZIT believes that Israel has only

two options: the peace process, or a deterioration of relations in the region in the direction of war. But he does not believe that this is a subject for professional military analysis; it rather belongs to the political plane.

What is essential, in his view, is that people should not delude themselves that it is possible to rule over 1.5 million Arabs. The council's main message is that by establishing the Jordan River as a security border – and not as a political border – and by creating security arrangements in the vacated areas, Israel can achieve the same level of security that it would obtain with full political control.

What security arrangements did Gazit have in mind? He said he could not detail them at this point: "Security arrangements are not a mathematical formula. There is a relationship between the types of arrangements and the nature of the partner on the other side."

But Gazit was willing to outline four general elements in the security arrangements that he envisions:

- 1 – The vacated territory would be demilitarized.
- 2 – Israel would continue to deploy forces in the territories that would be able to block attacking forces and stop any violation of the demilitarization.
- 3 – Israel would have to be involved in the verification regime over demilitarization, including the right to fly over the territories, and

would have to have the right for its civilian aircraft to use the territories' airspace and for its military aircraft to use the airspace for training.

4 – Israel would require early-warning and intelligence facilities in the territories.

Gazit did not set a time limit on these security arrangements. "I don't know how much time: they may be needed for a hundred years."

He outlined several changes that would have to occur before these security arrangements could be removed. First, a comprehensive peace would have to be achieved. He said a settlement without Syria could open up the whole conflict again.

Second, the refugee problem would have to be solved in its entirety – even if one refugee camp was left, it would constitute a "booby trap" that could blow up the whole arrangement.

Third, Middle Eastern Islam, according to Gazit, is still an "active volcano" – the region would have to become considerably more stable before security arrangements in the territories could be removed.

GAZIT was asked about the differences between the situations in Sinai and the West Bank.

In Sinai, security arrangements entailed limitations on Egyptian force deployments but not Israeli force deployments on Egyptian soil – we never asked them to permit our presence at Sharm e-Sheikh or at the Etzion airbase. Moreover, even these security arrangements in the Egyptian case are in a region that is not the heartland of the Egyptian state – no one is limiting the deployments of the Egyptian military in Cairo or in Alexandria.

As we move from a Jordanian-centered solution to a Palestinian-centered solution, weren't the proposed security arrangements beyond the realm of political acceptability – especially for the Palestinians?

Gazit explained that the Egyptian case of security arrangements is relevant for the West Bank not for a general principle, but only for the specific modalities involved. He asserted that the tough security arrangements that he proposes would be easier for the Palestinians to accept than King Hussein. But he conceded that no Arab party was likely to come to an agreement on the basis of these security arrangements, for two reasons: because Israel was not proposing such an agreement, and because of the euphoria on the Arab side. Eventually, he believed, a "Sadat from the east" would come forward who would negotiate on this basis.

In the meantime, he was asked, what was the use of forming an organization that advanced a peace formula that had no more buyers than autonomy or territorial compromise? Gazit felt that even if the council's proposals were not acceptable to an Arab party, it was important to put forward a position that could renew the national consensus and alter Israel's image in the world.

LEVLAN was asked whether Israeli security arrangements over Arab-controlled territory was an acceptable alternative to Israeli control.

He found the new stress placed on security arrangements politically alarming: "It has to be explained to the public that if once the debate in Israel was between 'the Whole Land of Israel' and territorial compromise, today most of the reserve officers in the other organization and in the political system backing them are no longer talking about territorial compromise, but rather about security arrangements alone."

Asked again to relate to the question of security arrangements, Levran said he did not believe in such "gimmicks." He then expressed doubt about the acceptability of such arrangements to the other side. He referred to a comment he attributed to the Palestinian-American scholar, Walid Khalidi, that a Palestinian state without an army would be the laughing stock of the Arab world.

Pressed to consider a hypothetical situation in which the Arab side accepted security arrangements, Levran was asked why such arrangements were inferior, in his view, to territorial compromise.

He spoke of three deficiencies in the security-arrangements concept. First, security arrangements are easily negotiated downwards – Israel might start by requesting substantial formations of the IDF on Arab territory and end up with small patrols and observation posts.

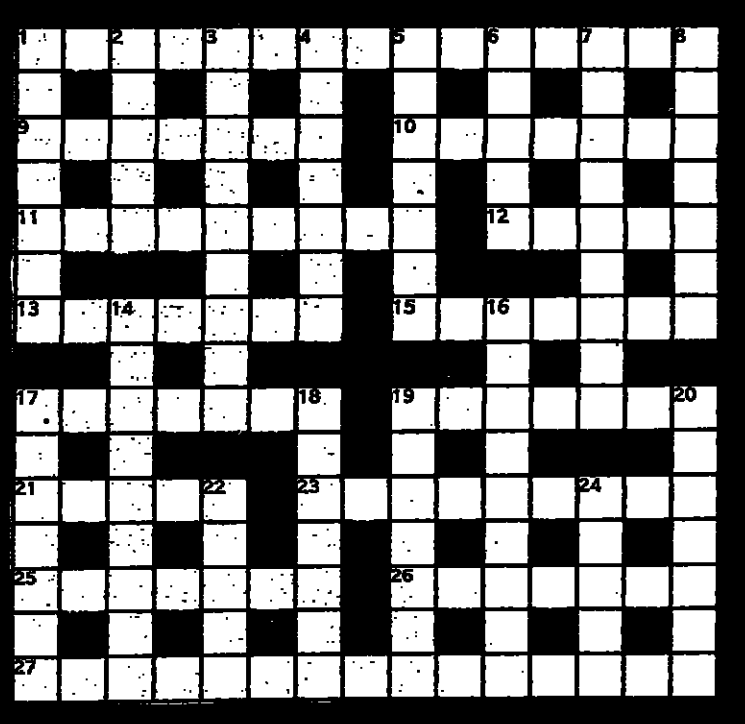
Second, security arrangements have limited flexibility – Israel may one day need military facilities not covered by the terms of the original treaty. Third, security arrangements are only temporary and are a prescription for disputes. As a general rule, Levran said, when territory is under your sovereign control, you can do whatever you need to do in a given area. Levran said he preferred a peace strategy based on the autonomy proposals associated with the Camp David agreements. He did not speculate on their acceptability to a potential Arab partner in the future.

The writer is director of the U.S. foreign and defense policy project at the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University.

Crosswords

Two-in-one

- | ACROSS | DOWN |
|--|--|
| 1 Deny money to one seeking Xmas box for dustman? (6,9) | 1 Cut and clear the lawn (4,3) |
| 9 Redhead's home? (7) | 2 Cheeky novel (5) |
| 10 Two things for tennis game? (7) | 3 Lots of apartments traded here? (4,5) |
| 11 An alternative word for threat? (9) | 4 Study omen with despatch? (7) |
| 12 Stave off a green Frenchie (5) | 5 Birds one allows around a pub (7) |
| 13 Garment of white curls? (7) | 6 One in masses of film? (5) |
| 15 Certainly didn't die of consumption! (7) | 7 Drink waste can make you a fortune (3,6) |
| 17 Top US murderer back inside works at getting support (5,2) | 8 Told about dead communist? (7) |
| 19 Goes over these first 14 clues without starting? (7) | 14 Put out the candle, Heather, you're showing signs of a cold (9) |
| 21 They're played in part of Scotland on 1st Sept. (5) | 16 A getting rid of B. Not A1 oil change the cause (9) |
| 23 Grow up in the country? (9) | 17 Pop fed up with being overdue (7) |
| 25 Is a lunatic to have one over the eight? Daft, certainly! (7) | 18 Large mail ships? (7) |
| 26 Settle for being punished (4,3) | 19 Nymph's song? (7) |
| 27 Contest in which we run till we drop? (3-3-5,4) | 20 The staff at the palace? (7) |
| | 22 Younger son of a son about 101 (5) |
| | 24 Hail and farewell to Hawaii (5) |

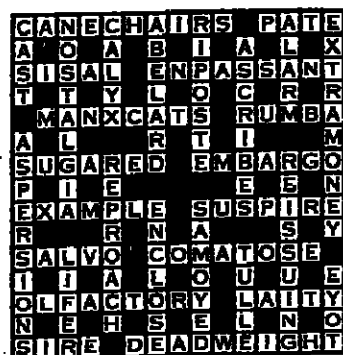


Quickie

- ACROSS
- 1 Festive figure (6,9)
 - 9 Emblem of Scotland? (7)
 - 10 Military wear? (7)
 - 11 Hammed it up (9)
 - 12 Flavour (5)
 - 13 Injures muscle (7)
 - 15 Arrests (7)
 - 17 Old warship? (7)
 - 19 Land workers? (7)
 - 21 Oarsman (5)
 - 23 Get rid of (9)
 - 25 Progressing (2,5)
 - 26 Red year (7)
 - 27 Short time for shops (5-7,3)

- DOWN
- 1 Sea measures (7)
 - 2 Banal (5)
 - 3 Attempt to break tie (5,4)
 - 4 Makes a fuss (7)
 - 5 Bevelled (7)
 - 6 Bird (5)
 - 7 Illicit spirits (9)
 - 8 Cooks slowly (7)

Yesterday's Solution



- ACROSS: 1 Missing, 5 Forms, 8 Staff, 9 Examined, 10 Satisfactory, 12 Lion, 13 London, 14 Day rum, 17 Own, 18 Telephone, 20 Aquatic, 21 Incur, 23 Chair, 24 Slender. DOWN: 1 Moses, 2 Spa, 3 Inferno, 4 Greece, 5 Prail, 6 Reimbursed, 7 Sternum, 11 Tantalum, 13 Precinct, 15 Avarice, 16 Sticks, 18 Tutor, 19 Error, 23 Cod.

Making sense of the weather

Steve Brenner

THE WEATHER. We all talk about it, complain about it and on occasion we are all critical of the meteorologists and what we perceive as their inability to provide accurate forecasts. In a sense, the fact that we are so aware of the weather and its changes makes each one of us a weather observer. As *honorary meteorologists* let us consider how much we really know about the subject at hand.

If asked about the weather in Israel, most people would respond that the summers are hot and dry and the winters are cool and wet. This certainly summarizes the average climatic conditions in our region, but it tells us nothing about the variations of the weather which affect us on a daily basis.

The atmosphere is a relatively thin layer of air which surrounds the earth and which makes our planet habitable. Sunlight is the underlying source of energy which drives the wind. As the air moves, its motion is modified by two additional forces – the rotation of the earth and friction at the ground. In the extra-tropics, the so-called mid-latitudes, the near balance among these three effects produces the familiar high and low pressure systems which we associate with clear and stormy weather respectively.

In a high, the air near the ground

spirals out from the centre. This in turn causes a weak sinking motion which warms and dries the air and thus brings clear weather. In a low, the air near the ground converges thus causing a rising motion which cools and moistens the air, which in turn produces stormy weather. The clouds and rain in the storm are often concentrated around "fronts" which are the boundaries between warm and cold air masses. These highs and lows tend to be nearly circular, with diameters of about 2,000 km. They will also typically last for three to five days.

THE GENERAL DIRECTION of motion of the highs and lows is from west to east. Thus the weather over southern Europe today will most likely be our weather within the next two or three days. This general eastward motion of weather systems is determined by the winds aloft. The "jet stream," as these winds are commonly called, is a core of high-speed wind located some 10 km. above the surface of the earth. The wind speed in the jet stream will often exceed 200 km. an hour. The steering effect of the jet stream also explains why flying time from North America or Europe to Israel is always shorter than flying time from Israel.

The relatively small daily varia-

tions in the shape and position of the jet stream are in part responsible for the development of weather systems. On the other hand, the fairly large seasonal change in its position determines the difference in character between our summer and winter weather.

In the summer, the average position of the jet stream is across the northern part of Europe and so all of the summer storms pass well to the north of Israel. In the winter, the jet stream is displaced to the south, and passes over the Mediterranean Sea. In addition, in winter the atmosphere is more energetic and therefore more storms are generated. These two factors thus explain why our winter weather consists of a sequence of storms that pass over us on average of once a week.

The science of meteorology has advanced significantly since the end of World War II. These advances are apparent in both our understanding of the physics of the atmosphere as well as in our ability to forecast the weather. However, in both cases we are limited by the fact that our observations are always incomplete. Today, on a worldwide network of weather stations, measurements of temperature, wind, pressure and humidity are made several times a day. However, these

stations are often separated by hundreds of kilometres and are concentrated over land. Observations over the oceans, which account for nearly three quarters of the area of the world, are few and far between.

IN RECENT YEARS, the advent of weather satellites has to some extent alleviated this problem. These satellites provide nearly continuous measurements of temperature and cloud-cover over large portions of the earth. This supplementary information is quite helpful in locating and tracking various weather systems.

Twice a day, the data from all over the world is collected at several centres and then redistributed to the various national weather services for analysis and forecasting purposes. The forecast is then produced in several steps, which combine both computer models and human interpretation.

The major limitation in producing the computer forecast is the level of computer power. The largest forecast centres, such as the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts in England and the National Meteorological Centre in the United States, use the latest supercomputers which are capable of producing worldwide 10-day forecasts within a few hours.

THE FORECASTER is then charged with the task of taking this computer output and combining it with his knowledge and intuition to produce a local forecast. In doing this, he must take into account various factors such as time of day and local terrain.

The skill of the forecast is something that is judged both objectively and subjectively. The objective methods include a variety of statistical tests which compare the forecast and the verifying data. In general, forecasts show some skill even at Day Six, although clearly the Day One and Day Two forecasts are the most accurate.

The subjective judgement is what the general public observes and compares to the forecast.

The writer is a Haifa meteorologist

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The U Nu we knew

BURMA IS IN the news again. Twenty-six years after ousting prime minister U Nu in a swift, bloodless coup and arresting or exiling most of the leading politicians he had served under as chief of staff, General Ne Win retired. But this outgoing, mildly Western-oriented crusader against inefficiency and corruption, with a quality of statesmanship, had turned into a lonely dictator, deeply distrustful of all foreigners and of every Burman around him, even his truest friends.

He consciously isolated Burma from the outside world and performed the remarkable feat of turning it from one of the wealthiest Third World agricultural countries into one of its poorest. With his departure, the lid, tightly held down by Ne Win's army, blew off and released all the pent-up anger and frustration of what had been a smiling, easygoing people. And there, cheered by demonstrating crowds, is old U Nu again trying, true to character, to calm them down and keep them from excesses they would come to regret.

For much of the world, all this is of fleeting interest, providing television viewers with footage of riots in a remote place. Not so for Israel. Burma was for many years Israel's focal point in the Third World, the show window of its willingness and ability to share with others the experience it had itself accumulated in agricultural and other development.

The reputation Israel had earned in Burma attracted other new nations, and not a little of what followed in our close relationships elsewhere had its origins there. In the heyday of our activity there, hundreds of Burmans, accompanied by their families, were training in kibbutzim and in a variety of institutions, and large numbers of Israeli technicians in Burma helped run enterprises from moshav-like villages to construction companies and shipping lines to pharmaceutical companies and much, much more.

Every self-respecting Israeli politician and official simply had to have visited Burma. For a whole generation of Israelis in the late Fifties and early Sixties, Burma touched a strong sentimental chord. Some of that feeling still lingers. The kingpins on the Burmese side of that relationship were U Nu with his chief lieutenants and, yes, until his coup, also Ne Win and his senior officers.

WHAT KIND OF man is U Nu? As Israel's ambassador to Burma from 1960 to 1963, I witnessed the extension of our ties to its greatest scale and intimacy, as well as the beginning of their decline with Burma's self-isolation under Ne Win.

At the time, U Nu was a complex person. He enjoyed being prime minister but had little talent for running a state and did not hesitate to hand over power temporarily to others, more than once. His moral authority as leader of party and country was paramount, even during his periods of almost monastic withdrawal, but his closest associates had little but scorn for his lack of practicality.

Although he was utterly decent and honest, he did little to keep others on the straight and narrow path. A devout Buddhist, he got Parliament to declare Buddhism the state religion but the next day flew off to an amnist shrine on holy Mount Popa and asked the spirits' forgiveness.

Trusting and in a way naive, he

The one-time leader now cheered by Burmese crowds was once Israel's closest friend in the Third World

Eliashiv Ben-Horin



U Nu in Israel in 1955.

(David Rubinger)

was nobody's fool. Once his suspicions were aroused, it became difficult to overcome them. In 1958, he handed over power, suddenly and voluntarily, to Ne Win for a pre-stated period of two years, so the energetic chief of staff might put Burma's house in order for him. Yet soon after, he came as a private citizen to see Ne Win and ask him to spare the lives of Rangoon's 100,000 stray dogs, that tropical capital's main health hazard. His request firmly turned down, he never returned to the subject, his Buddhist duty done.

He cultivated good relations with East and West, but was probably the world's only truly non-aligned leader. Ne Win, introducing at home a strange kind of oppressively dull "Burmese Road to Socialism," kept to that part of U Nu's policy and left the group of non-aligned nations because it had abandoned the principle that had brought it into being in the first place.

ISRAEL HAD A special place in U Nu's scheme of things. His affinity was to individuals, to Israel's social-democratic type of government and to its forward-looking society of those days. In 1955, after relations had got into a fast stride, he became the first incumbent prime minister to visit this country. He formed a

deep, lasting friendship with Ben-Gurion.

Israel became the natural place to turn to when advice and practical assistance were needed, in a seemingly endless variety of areas. To U Nu's mind, there was almost nothing Israel could not do, and our clean intentions were above suspicion, rightly so. In my days as ambassador, it had become almost impossible to turn down a request of his for professional help. Protestations of inexperience in this field or that met with utter disbelief.

Already in 1956, Moshe Sharett, freshly out of office, with this writer in tow, had been received in Rangoon as a beloved brother.

In December 1961, Ben-Gurion was at long last about to visit Burma. He had innocently planned to come for nothing but 10 days of meditative seclusion, with a talk or two with his good friend thrown in.

U Nu summoned me a month ahead of time. He would have nothing of that. Ben-Gurion's desire for meditation was a wonderful thing, but a week-long state visit with full pomp had to be added.

Then, U Nu did what probably no prime minister had ever done for a visiting colleague: he and his family vacated their private home for those 17 days for Ben-Gurion to move in. He also recalled that in Israel he had been told we were not supposed to eat certain things. Yes, no pork, no seafood: he would see to that. As a result, for a week of official dinners, the only decent catered food being Chinese, everybody who was anybody in Rangoon ate soybean pork, soybean duck and soybean shrimp.

And everybody cursed U Nu, for his vegetarianism, and not B-G's presumed *kashrut*, was believed to be the cause.

The emotional highlight of the visit was the flight to a group of moshavim far up in Burma's north. As Ben-Gurion stepped off the rickety DC-3, hundreds of flag-waving Burmese children received him singing "Hevenu Shalom Aleichem." Few people can ever have seen B-G with tears in his eyes, but they were glistening then as he muttered repeatedly: "Who would have thought of this in Sejera?" — meaning: Who, when he was a farm labourer in Lower Galilee 1908, would have dreamt that one day Israelis would be teaching cooperative agriculture to an agricultural people on China's borders?

The delicate moment of the visit was when U Nu, flying with Ben-Gurion over Burma's arid zone in the country's centre, asked his guest — straight-faced — to temporarily take over that area, 10 times the size of Israel, in order to make it blossom like the Negev. How does one turn down such an honour? B-G agreed to try our hand on a small corner of the area.

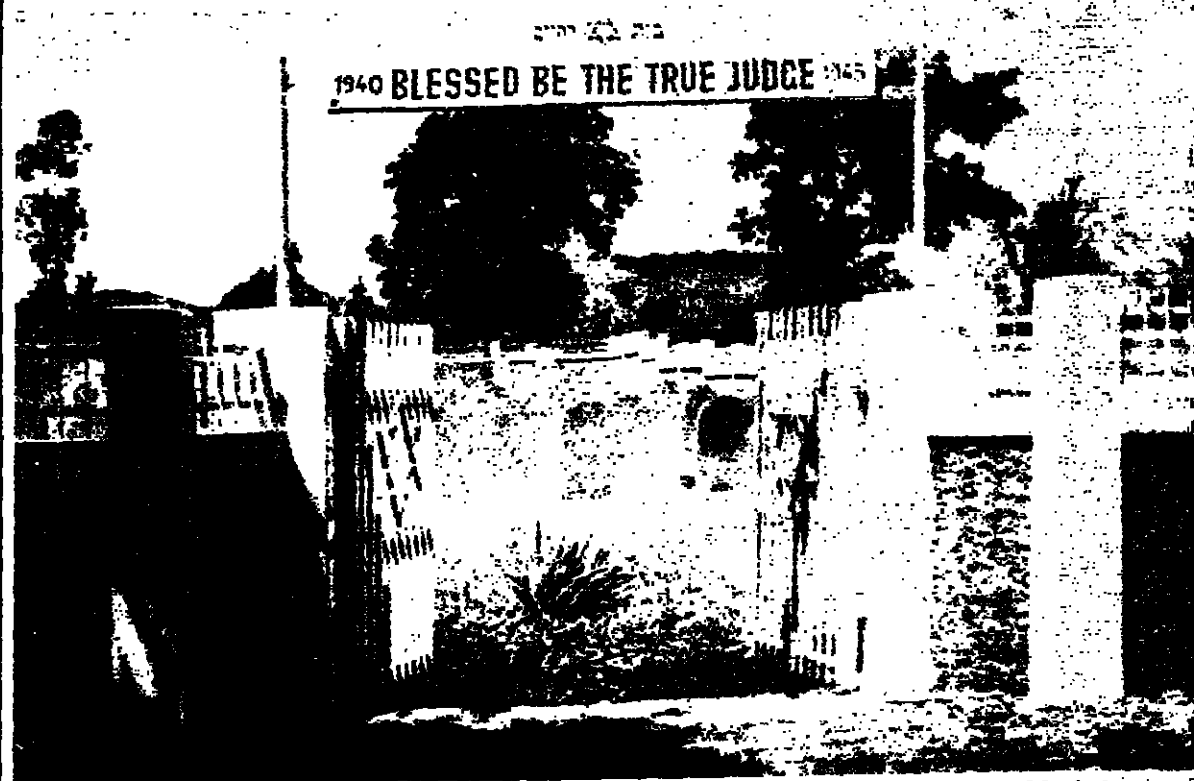
IT WAS in keeping with the nature of both men that, while their talks included Middle East politics, their focus was on world affairs, history, Judaism and Buddhism. It was about the latter that their only quarrel emerged, following the farewell dinner at our residence — when a small group from among the 75 guests sat in a corner of the immense gardens and plunged into Buddhist teachings. B-G, ever the straight talker, showed up what he believed were errors in U Nu's analysis. The reaction was a rare flash of anger, and the only Burmese Roman Catholic in the group had to smooth things over.

Golda Meir, then foreign minister, followed B-G to Rangoon six weeks later. Again a glorious visit and magnificent hospitality, but there was an undercurrent of nervousness. U Nu and Ne Win were by then on strained terms, concealed from the public as much as possible. Each hosted and guided Golda separately. Ne Win spoke to her disdainfully about the country's politicians but gave no inkling of impending doom. He invited her to sit with him while he addressed a large group of officers — in Burmese. There was nothing significant in the tone of voice of his address, but as we walked away, Golda whispered: "He is planning a coup soon."

At a large dinner at our residence, hosted by Meir, U Nu and Ne Win were at the centre table, chatting politely with each other, reasonably good friends as far as anyone could see. It was the last time they met. A fortnight later, Ne Win had staged his coup and U Nu was in jail. The next day the new leader summoned me to his home to hear a lengthy justification — for B-G's and Golda's benefit, no doubt — of what he had just done.

Israel had never meddled, but he evidently did not expect us to be quite indifferent to the fate of a long-time trusted friend; and in those days, he was still on the closest terms with Israel. For probably quite different reasons, U Nu was soon released on his promise to stay away from politics, and sent off to exile in Thailand. Permitted many years later to return, he seems to have kept his promise — until now, when it no longer matters.

He may still be an object of nostalgia for different times; whether, at age 75 or so, he will wish to be in the limelight again is another matter. To Israel, he is a reminder of what we once meant to many young nations, and of what we could mean once again.



Above: The restored Jewish graveyard in Mauritius. Below: The tomb of Rita Deutsch's father.

The Mauritius exile: Victims of a paradise

Ben Lynfield

LATE LAST month Rita Deutsch returned as an honoured guest to the Central Prison of Mauritius at Beau Bassin, where she was held for four and a half years with about 1,500 other "illegal immigrants" deported from Mandatory Palestine by the British in the early days of World War II.

"The prison looks exactly the same and the visit brought back memories of my negative and positive experiences there," Deutsch said. While interned in the prison camp, Deutsch's father, Bernhard Friedmann, died of malaria. But there Deutsch also met her husband, Joseph.

Deutsch was one of seven Israeli former detainees and their relatives to visit Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean about 800 kilometres east of Madagascar, in August. They went to dedicate a plaque at the island's Jewish cemetery, where 128 detainees are buried, in the memory of a non-Jew who had voluntarily tended the graves. During their visit, Deutsch said, the Israelis re-experienced the feelings of deprivation of freedom and of homelessness, but also were reminded of kindnesses performed by several Christians during and after their detention.

The refugees, originally passengers on the ship *Atlantis*, had arrived in Palestine from Central Europe in late 1940 without immigration certificates. Because it was highly unusual for Jews to be permitted to leave German-occupied territory, some of them believe the Germans let them go in order to stir up Arab resentment against the British in Palestine.

The British Mandatory authorities, for their part, were singularly unsympathetic to the refugees. Ordering them expelled from Palestine to Mauritius, the authorities stipulated that "it is not contemplated that they should remain in Mauritius or be allowed to come to Palestine."

Many refugee families were actually torn apart by the exile, with children remaining in Palestine or serving in the Allied armies while parents were sent off to the remote island.

"Life was unpleasant there," said Dr. Aharon Zwerghbaum, who headed the Zionist Association of Mauritius, which lobbied for the detainees' right to immigrate to Palestine. "The camp commander placed a lot of unnecessary restrictions on us. We couldn't leave the camp without special permission, which in good times was granted once every six weeks."

ALTHOUGH Mauritius resembles "a paradise," according to many

travellers, the prison at Beau Bassin certainly did not fit that description. Men were kept in spartan individual cells in the main prison, which were, however, left unlocked. Women were housed in groups of about 30 in corrugated huts in an adjacent compound. "The worst thing about the experience was the complete lack of privacy," Deutsch recalled.

The detainees recall that there were no instances of brutality or cruelty on the part of the British wardens. Moreover, the harsher restrictions on freedom of movement and activities were lifted towards the end of the war.

In February 1945, word was received that the refugees would be permitted to go to Palestine. After delays caused by an epidemic, a hurricane and a shortage of ships, 1,320 Mauritius detainees, including 60 children born in the camp, landed in Haifa on August 26, 1945.

The Hebrew-inscribed tombstones of the 128 refugees buried on Mauritius bear witness to a colourful, if bitter, chapter in Jewish history. But there is no Jewish community on the island to preserve the graves.

A few years after the detainees left, a Catholic architect named Jacques Demarrais, citing his "feeling of brotherhood" toward the Jews, assumed responsibility for maintaining the cemetery, which he did until his death in 1983. The *Medine Sugar Estates*, a large sugar producer on the island, paid several labourers to help Demarrais.

In the early 1960s, when a hurricane damaged many of the tombstones, Demarrais painstakingly retraced their Hebrew lettering, based on a calligraphic form sent to him from South Africa. "Demarrais was a modest, unassuming man characterized by a strong feeling for humanity," said Rudolph Rafaili, chairman of the South African Jewish Appeal, who encouraged Demarrais. Rafaili and the executive director of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, Alec Goldberg, decided to install a plaque commemorating Demarrais and his act at the cemetery.

THE DEDICATION ceremony, held August 24, provided an opportunity for the former detainees to be reunited with members of the camp staff who had helped them during their internment. Among these was H.H. Hargraves, the kindhearted former assistant commander, who, the ex-detainees say, not only tried to humanize conditions inside the camp, but also sympathized with their efforts to gain entry into Palestine.

"Hargraves combined his sense of duty with a strong humanitarian impulse," says Aaron Zwerghbaum. When, in late 1942, Zwerghbaum decided to marry a young detainee

named Regina, Hargraves offered him his best suit for the wedding ceremony.

Towards the end of the "Mauritian exile," a large demonstration was organized in the men's prison to demand the immediate release of the detainees and their admission into Palestine. Rita Deutsch recalls that a group of women tried to enter the men's camp to join the protest, but were initially rebuffed. Then, mysteriously, a door leading to the men's compound was opened so the women could join the demonstration.

"All these years we wondered who opened that door," said Deutsch. "It turns out that Hargraves did it."

An emotional reunion also took place between the former detainees and the camp's head nurse, Mrs. Mueller, a devout Catholic widely known among the detainees as "the angel of the hospital" for the loving care she administered.

"She remembered all of us and kept asking about others now living in Israel," said Deutsch. "She even told us that when she gets into a bad mood, she takes out our pictures and thinks of us, and that that makes her feel better."

Zwerghbaum's son, Naftali Reggev, who was born during the detention in 1944, was warmly received on the island, especially by more than 20 active members of the Mauritius-Israel Friendship Society.

Many members of the society received technical and scientific training in Israel, especially in agriculture. Diplomatic ties between the two countries were severed in 1973, but pro-Israel sentiment on the island remains strong, according to the Israeli visitors.

Meanwhile, the society is also maintaining the Jewish cemetery, a labour of love it undertook after Jacques Demarrais's death. Several graves received special attention during the recent visit of the former detainees. "I brought earth and stones from Israel and placed them on my father's grave and some of the other graves," said Deutsch.

"It was something I needed to do before I died," she added.

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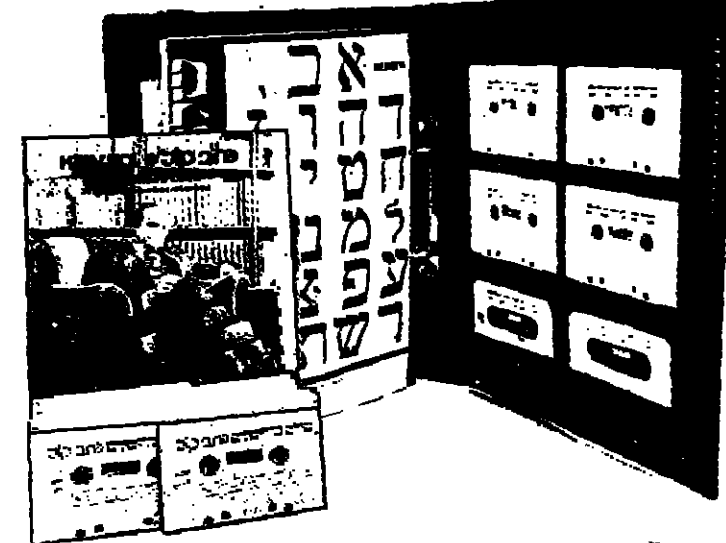
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Gaps keep growing

Helga Dudman's RADIO REVIEW

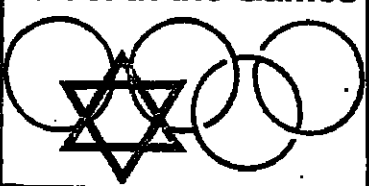
By the way, "All Shades of the Network" gives us a run-down of the haredi press every Thursday morning when *Amnon Levy* reads items of interest which most of us would never otherwise encounter. He presents his material with considerable irony, and one can hardly blame him. Last week the main subject was the outraged reaction of various haredi journalists to the draft scam scandal. How ignoble, they were saying; but such are the results of Zionist education and the inevitable fall from Jewish values.

As Levy pointed out, most haredi journalists use noms-de-plume, and tend to be yeshiva students with draft deferments.

3/4 BILLION

[illegible]

Israel at the Games



Esther Roth, Israel's most successful Olympic athlete, talks to Danny Ben-Tal about her past and the tragedy that befell Israel at Munich

OF ALL ISRAEL'S track and field athletes, hurdler/sprinter Esther Roth is universally acknowledged as the greatest. She also has other attributes of note and could easily be type-cast as the classic *sabra* - whose dark handsome features frequently light up in the broadest of smiles.

As an athlete for Hapoel Tel Aviv in the 1960s and early 1970s then Esther Shachamovitz set new Israeli standards in all-round athletics. Her career took her to all corners of the world. She came sixth in the 1976 Montreal Olympics 100m hurdles final, and fourth in the 1977 Dusseldorf World Cup. For 15 years she competed with the world's best, amassing five gold medals and a silver at the Asian Games, and three Maccabiah golds.

Despite her considerable achievements, the dark cloud of the 1972 Munich Olympics still hangs over her life. As a 19-year-old first-time Olympiad, she had already reached the semi-finals of the 100m hurdles when Palestinian terrorists cold-bloodedly murdered 11 of the Israeli delegation, among them her coach Amizur Shapira.

Now aged 36, she lives with her video-film producer husband Peter and their two children Yaron (14), and Michal (6) in a pleasant Herzliya cottage. She still has the gait of a great athlete, with a proud, long-striding walk and strong shoulders.

Her unassuming warmth and straightforwardness are aptly demonstrated as she gesticulates with her hands, her friendly brown eyes shining.

"I still keep myself active. As well as my full time job as a physical education teacher in Ra'anana, I find the time to play tennis and basketball, to swim, and, of course, to run." As she looks forward to a great fortnight of televised sport from Seoul she reminisces about her own sporting past.

"At the age of 14½, I was sent by my school in the Kiryat Shalom quarter of South Tel Aviv for a try-out with Hapoel coach Amizur Shapira. He was a sprinter himself, and I remember beating him in a sixty-metre dash on our first meeting. I was with him from that day on until Munich.

"In 1970 we went to the Asian Games in Bangkok. I was still an unknown, and Amizur didn't know into which event to enter me. As I was considered to be an all-round athlete, he decided that I should have a bash at the Pentathlon (100m hurdles, 200m, long-jump, high-jump, shot put). I took the gold medal, plus another gold in the 100m and a silver in the long jump.

"The next two years were spent living and training at the Wingate Institute, and competing in Europe, with one target in mind - the Munich Olympics. Compared with how athletes prepare themselves nowadays, our approach was completely amateurish. We trained only five days a week.

"When it came to Munich, I didn't have a clue what to expect. I was still very young, and I remember spending the first few days there in a state of shock. The event was like nothing I had ever seen before, with thousands of athletes from all over the world. The last thing on my mind was the possibility of a terrorist attack. We had been briefed

about suspicious objects, but no-one expected anything terrible to happen.

"I was sharing a room with the only other girl in the party, swimmer Shlomit Nir. We were far away from the men, who had their own separate quarters. Although I originally planned to compete only in the 100m hurdles, Amizur had put me down for the 100m sprint as well in order to give me some practical experience of running in front of such a huge crowd. To everyone's surprise, I got through all three heats successfully, but missed a place in the final by just a thousandth of a second.

"Amizur was worried that the races would wear me down before the hurdling competition began - that, after all, was my 'official' event. In the hurdles heat, four of the six competitors were to qualify for the semi-final. On paper I was the weakest of the six, but I still managed to come home in fourth place. I remember so well Amizur hugging me at the race's end and saying 'Esther - you've just made me the happiest man in the world.'

"I was the only Israeli left in the Olympics, and the whole team rallied around me. That evening we were all invited to watch Israeli actor Shmuel Rudensky star in *Fiddler on the Roof*. Amizur, who knew a little Yiddish, translated for me. I remember the whole team going back stage. We had become such a tightly-knit family, spirits were sky-high.

"After the bus returned us to the Olympic village, I went to sleep, as I wanted to prepare properly for my semi-final race two days later. In the middle of the night, I was woken by Shlomit loudly knocking on my door. My mind was on one thing only at the time - the race, and I automatically threw my running kit on. I was still half-asleep when I opened the door.

"Shlomit, as white as a sheet, broke the news to me of the attack on the men's quarters, although at that stage nobody knew anything about casualties. We spent the next few hours, together with the few members of the team who had managed to escape the terrorists, huddled in fright in one room, while receiving contradictory snippets of information from the local media. By mid-morning, it had become apparent that two of the team were dead. Even though we didn't know who they were.

"Despite our fear, at that stage everyone agreed that I should demonstrate our determination to compete, and I continued to prepare myself psychologically for the race.

"I'll never forget as long as I live watching from afar that afternoon as our boys were marched, hands tied behind their backs, heads bent, to the awaiting helicopter that the terrorists had demanded. Hundreds of people stood on balconies far above the action and took photographs. I felt disgusted by that sight. I was given two sleeping-pills by a doctor, which put me out all night.

"When I opened my eyes early the next morning, I knew immediately from everybody's faces that a tragedy had befallen the hostages. The commemorative service in the stadium was horrible, and, needless to say, the Israeli team pulled out immediately.

"Peace, Brotherhood, the Olympic Spirit - all these exploded in front of my eyes. Such a trauma can never be forgotten, and I had no desire to return to the athletics arena afterwards."

ON HER RETURN to Israel, she quit athletics, later marrying Peter Roth, a member of the national gymnastics team. It was he who persuaded her to return to competition, eventually taking Shapira's place as her personal coach.

"One day an invitation came to compete in an international tournament in South Africa. Despite only three weeks training, I went, and I beat my personal best mark over the 100m hurdles. I became the centre of attraction there, and the whole experience brought back my appetite for competition.

"But I never really got over Munich, and every race from then on reminded me of 1972. Soon I was the only one of the Munich squad still competing.

"My international comeback came just six months after Yaron was born, at the 1974 Asian Games in Teheran. Despite the Caesarean birth that had prevented me from training for three months, I managed to collect golds in the 100m, 200m and 100m hurdle events. I later went into a serious training regime at Wingate, designed to build up loose muscles and improve stamina." The Montreal Olympics two years away were in mind.

"I entered the 100m hurdles event in Montreal, with a feeling of unfinished business from Munich. Although I didn't really know what to expect, I managed to come sixth in the final. I was the top westerner.

"By 1976, things had already changed. In many ways Munich was the last real amateur Olympics, and western athletes, by definition part-timers, were at a distinct disadvantage.

"Peter pushed me on and up towards the next big event - the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. But, as we all know, by then the Games were no longer only about pure sport. When Israel pulled out, together with most of the Western bloc countries, I was bitterly disappointed. What does Afghanistan have to do with us? In all my years as an athlete, I was always on the best of terms with my rivals, no matter where they came from."

After the Moscow letdown, she



Esther Roth displaying the three gold medals she won at the Asian Games in Teheran in 1974.

stopped competing, giving birth to Michal the following year.

LOOKING BACK on her illustrious career as the only Israeli athlete to gain international recognition, she says: "For 15 years, I was at the top in Israel. I managed to shatter a few myths about athletics. Only three months after having my first baby, I returned to the track, as if nothing had happened. I remember beating the Polish-Jewish runner, Irena Szwedowska, who later became a world-beater in the Munich 100m. Her slow race was blamed on the fact that she had given birth a year previously.

"Despite the oppressively warm Middle-Eastern climate, I managed to train throughout the year, peaking at the right times. I achieved what I did despite the lack of world-class facilities in Israel."

Why did she specialise in hurdles? "It was Amizur's decision from the beginning. I was a good all-round athlete, and loved all sorts of ball games. Hurdles combine speed, strength, agility and hard training. In retrospect, I enjoyed sprinting more, but I probably wouldn't have achieved as much as I did as a hurdler.

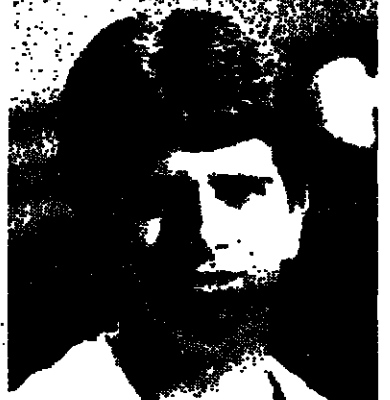
"Sometimes people do still recognise me in the street, but I'm a normal person, and I never felt different from anyone simply because I could run a little faster."

The 1988 squad

Wrestler Dov Grobmann, the three boxers, and swimmer Eyal Stigman will be the first Israelis in action. Grobmann's bouts in the 48 kg class and the boxing preliminaries are straight away on Sunday. Also early on Sunday Stigman plunges into the pool for the first of his two events, the 100m breaststroke.

On Monday, gymnast Revital Sharon has her first outing with the four compulsory exercises. Then comes her most difficult time. After fasting through Yom Kippur she takes part on Wednesday evening in further competition.

The marksmen get into action on Monday, the yachting duos on Tuesday and the four tennis players the same day. But two of the babies in the squad rhythmic gymnasts Rakefet Remigolsky and Shulamit Goldstein must wait the longest - they are not in action until Wednesday week.



Amos Mansdorf, men's tennis, aged 23



Eduard Papirov, marksman, aged 24



Yitzhak Yonassi, marksman, aged 26



Shahrar Perkis, men's tennis, aged 26



Yoel Sela, yachtsman "Flying Dutchman" class, aged 37



Eldad Amir, yachtsman "Flying Dutchman" class, aged 27



Gilad Bloom, men's tennis, aged 21



Dan Torton, yachtsman 470 class, aged 24



Ran Torton, yachtsman 470 class, aged 22



Eyal Stigman, swimmer, aged 25



Revital Sharon, gymnast, aged 18



Ya'acov Shmuel, boxer 57 kg. class, aged 20



Evan Bernstein, wrestler 90 kg. class, aged 28



Rakefet Remigolsky, rhythmic gymnast, aged 16



Aharon Jacobshvili, boxer 75 kg. class, aged 24



Dov Grobmann, wrestler 48 kg. class, aged 24



Shulamit Goldstein, rhythmic gymnast, aged 20



Yehuda Ben-Haim, boxer 48 kg. class, aged 23



Ilana Berger, women's tennis, aged 22

TEL AVIV - When the 19-strong Israeli delegation marches into the Seoul Olympic stadium for tomorrow's opening ceremony, it will be the ninth time that Israel has competed in this hallowed sporting occasion.

On the state's creation in May 1948, the newly-formed Israel Olympic Committee planned to send an official delegation to that summer's London Games. Contending that Palestine had ceased to exist, the British organisers of the Games prevented the Israeli team's participation, on the pretext that the International Olympic Committee had not yet acknowledged the existence of Israel as an entity.

It was thus not until the Helsinki Games in 1952 that Israel was able to make a first appearance in the Olympic arena. Twenty-six athletes made up the contingent to Finland, including the national basketball team.

Since Helsinki, Israeli teams have appeared at all the Olympiads, apart from the 1980 Games in Moscow - when Israel joined the American-led boycott. Following Helsinki came Melbourne in 1956, Rome 1960, Tokyo 1964, Mexico 1968, Munich 1972, Montreal 1976, and Los Angeles in 1984.

The Montreal Games were the most successful from the point of view of sporting achievement. Russian *okh* Edward Weitz came fifth in the 60kg weightlifting competition. Esther Roth was sixth in the 100m hurdles, and Rami Meron seventh in wrestling. Micha Kaufman placed 11th in the shooting event. The national football team, reached the quarter-finals, repeated an achievement from the 1968 Mexico Games.

The Israeli contingent to the 1984 Los Angeles

Games was not as successful, although a number of Israeli athletes did finish in the top ten of their events. Eddy Koza came fifth in his judo competition, while the yachtsmen Shimshon Brookman and Eitan Friedlander, world champions in the 420-class in 1980, came eighth in the 470-class event. Marksman Yitzhak Yonassi, who is in the Seoul team, also finished eighth in Los Angeles, while weightlifter Meir Dloya earned ninth place.

The only other Israeli athletes ever to earn top-ten placings have been springboard diver Yoav Ra'anani (1952), and swimmer Avraham Melamed (1968), both of whom finished ninth in their events.

The memory of the Munich Olympics, when Palestinian terrorists broke into the Olympic village and murdered 11 of the Israeli squad, remains in the collective memory of the Olympic movement. Following the horrifying attack, the Games ground to a halt for a day, during which the Olympic stadium filled for a massive memorial service. The organisers met to discuss cancelling the whole event at that point, but, in deciding to carry on, they demonstrated to the world that they were determined not to let terrorism decide their fate.

At the time the decision to continue was widely criticised in Israel. The Israeli team took no further part in the Games.

THE SIZE of the Israeli delegations grew steadily throughout the years, the largest team having been the 35 who participated in 11 sporting branches in

Danny Ben-Tal

Los Angeles. That trend has been broken by the comparatively small team, which is devoid of track and field athletes, at this year's Olympiad.

Altogether 155 athletes - 130 men and 25 women have represented Israel in the Olympic Games.

Swimmer Gershon Shefa holds the record for the number of Olympiads in which any Israeli participated: he represented the country three times - in 1960, 1964 and 1968. Thirteen athletes have represented Israel twice - athletes Gideon Ariel (1960, 1964), Shaul Ladani (1968, 1972), David Kushnir (1960, 1964), and Ester Roth-Shachamovitz (1972, 1976); footballer Yitzhak Shum (1968, 1976); fencer Nili Drori (1976, 1984); yachtsman Yoel Sela (1976, 1984); marksmen Henry Hershowitz (1968, 1972), Nehemia Sirikis (1964, 1968) and Zelig Sheraoch (1968, 1972); swimmers Avraham Melamed (1964, 1968), and Shlomit Nir (1968, 1972); and diver Yo'av Ra'anani (1952, 1956).

Sela will now be making his third Olympic appearance. For Eldad Amir, Sela's partner in the Flying Dutchman class, this will be the second Olympiad. Swimmers Eyal Stigman, marksmen Yitzhak Yonassi, boxer Yehuda Ben-Haim and tennis star Amos Mansdorf will be making their second Olympic appearances, having competed in Los Angeles.

From Helsinki to Seoul

the hop, step and jump (now the triple jump). One of the country's best all-round swimmers, Austrian-born Shoshana Ribner held national marks in the freestyle, butterfly and medley events. She participated in the Melbourne Games.

Maccabi Tel Aviv and national basketball coach Ralph Klein participated in the Helsinki Games, apart from making 68 national team appearances. Yair Pantilat was the first Israeli to run a sub-four minute 1500m (3:59.8) and 800m in less than 1:55 (1:54.7). Both records endured for many years. He distinguished himself by becoming the first Israeli middle-distance Olympian, in Rome (1960).

Swimmer Avraham Melamed of Hapoel Gush Zevalon reached international standard in the butterfly. His greatest achievement came in the Mexico Olympics, when he reached the semi-final of the 100m butterfly. He was a silver medalist at the Asian Games in Bangkok in 1966.

Bucharest-born Henry Hershowitz was a distinguished marksman on the Rumanian national side before his *alya* in 1965. Having won gold, silver and bronze medals at the Bangkok Asian Games (1970), he placed 23rd in Munich.

Hurdler and sprinter Ester Roth-Shachamovitz was born in 1952. Her record included sixth in the Montreal Olympics 100m hurdles, fourth in the Dusseldorf World Cup (1977), five gold medals and one silver in the Asian Games, and three Maccabiah golds.

Weightlifter Edward Weitz was born in the Soviet Union in 1946. If he had competed in the 60kg division in Moscow, he would have been reunited with his four brothers, all of whom represented the Soviet Union.

Your guide to the Seoul Olympic Games

Daily Competition Schedule

(Stars denote finals)

	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Archery															*	*
Athletics							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Basketball															*	*
Boxing															*	*
Canoeing															*	*
Cycling		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Equestrian Sports															*	*
Fencing							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Football															*	*
Gymnastics							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Handball							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hockey							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Judo							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Modern Pentathlon							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rowing							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shooting							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Swimming							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pool							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Diving							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Synch. Swimming							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Water Polo							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Table Tennis							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennis							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Volleyball							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Weightlifting							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wrestling							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yachting							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

There are also four exhibition sports introduced at the Seoul Olympics for the first time - badminton, baseball, women's judo and taekwondo (the Korean martial arts sport).

Dominating stars of past Games

1924 - Paris



THE FLYING FINN - Paavo Nurmi and his supporting cast of middle-distance and long-distance Finnish runners took over Paris for a week. He won the 1,500m and 5,000m on day 3; the 10,000m on day 5 and led the Finnish team to win the 3,000m team race on day 6.

1948 - London



THE FLYING DUTCHWOMAN - Fanny Blankers-Koen, was 30 years old and the mother of two when she won the 100m, 200m, hurdles and anchored the Dutch relay team to victory. In the relay, after taking over the baton in third place, she beat the Australian runner in the last two strides.

1960 - Rome, 1964 - Tokyo



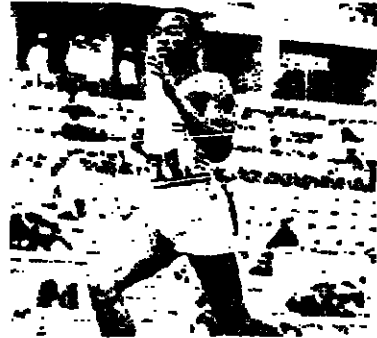
THE BAREFOOT BOY - In 1960 everyone laughed at the sight of a lean Ethiopian taking his place in the marathon without shoes and socks. But they laughed on the other side of their faces when Abebe Bikila won in record time. Four years later he won again in Tokyo. This time wearing shoes and socks.

1976 - Montreal



TEN OUT OF TEN - In 1972 gymnastics had suddenly emerged as a sport that became a TV cliffhanger. The heroine then was Russian Olga Korbut. Four years later the show was stolen by Nadia Comaneci, a 14-year-old Romanian who achieved the first perfect Olympic scores.

1936 - Berlin



THE ANTELOPE - Jesse Owens thumbed his nose at Adolf Hitler making nonsense of theories of race superiority by winning four gold medals. Silver medalist, Luz Long, the German long jumper, showed courage to when, under Hitler's eyes, he told Owens where he was going wrong in his run-up thus enabling Owens to the gold.

1952 - Helsinki



THE CZECH LOCOMOTIVE - Emil Zátopek achieved a triple that had been considered humanly impossible - he took gold medals in the 5,000m, 10,000m and the marathon. His style was unique - he bounced around, his face contorted in agony, as he changed his pace from slow to spurt to slow again.

1972 - Munich



THE HUMAN TORPEDO - Mark Spitz of California achieved a record in the Munich pool that has never been equalled by any other athlete - he not only won seven gold medals, he also broke seven world records. All this was achieved in the space of eight days.

1984 - Los Angeles



IN JESSE'S FOOTSTEPS - Jesse Owens has been Carl Lewis idol since childhood. In 1984 a dream came true for Carl Lewis won the 100m, 200m, long jump and was a member of the winning relay team, thus duplicating exactly his idol's gold board in Berlin in 1936. Carl hopes to surpass Jesse in 1988...

Track and Field Records

(Men)

Event	World Record	Olympic Record
100 Metres	B. Johnson (CAN) 9.83	C. Lewis (US) 9.99
200 Metres	P. Meneas (ITA) 18.72	C. Lewis (US) 19.80
110 m Hurdles	R. Nehemiah (US) 12.93	R. Kingdom (US) 13.20
400 Metres	H. Reynolds (US) 43.29	L. Evans (US) 43.86
400 m Hurdles	E. Moses (US) 47.02	E. Moses (US) 47.83
800 Metres	S. Coe (GB) 1:47.73	J. Cruz (BRA) 1:43.00
1,500 Metres	S. Aouita (MOR) 3:29.46	S. Coe (GB) 3:32.63
3,000 m Steeplechase	H. Rono (KEN) 8:05.4	A. Gaeremond (SWE) 8:08.02
5,000 Metres	S. Aouita (MOR) 13:00.40	S. Aouita (MOR) 13:05.59
10,000 Metres	F. Mamede (POR) 27:13.81	L. Viren (FIN) 27:38.40
4x100 m Relay	US 37.83	US 37.83
4x400 m Relay	US 2:56.16	US 2:56.16
High Jump	J. Spitznagel (CUB) 2.43	G. Weising (EG) 2.36
Pole Vault	S. Bubka (USSR) 6.06	W. Kozakiewicz (POL) 5.78
Long Jump	B. Beamon (US) 8.90	B. Beamon (US) 8.90
Triple Jump	W. Banks (US) 17.97	V. Seneyev (USSR) 17.39
Shot Put	U. Timmermann (EG) 23.63	V. Kiselev (USSR) 21.35
Discus	J. Schuk (EG) 74.08	M. Wilkins (US) 68.27
Hammer	Y. Sedykh (USSR) 66.74	Y. Sedykh (USSR) 61.80
Javelin	J. Zelazny 87.84	M. Nemeth (HUN) 94.58
Decathlon	D. Thompson (GB) 8,847	D. Thompson (GB) 8,797
20 km. Walk	E. Canto (MEX) 1:18.40	E. Canto (MEX) 1:23.13
50 km. Walk	P. Gonzalez (MEX) 3:41.38	P. Gonzalez (MEX) 3:47.26
Marathon	B. Densimo (ETH) 2:08.50	C. Lopes (POR) 2:09.21

(Women)

100 Metres	F. Griffith-Joyner (US) 10.49	E. Ashford (US) 10.97
200 Metres	M. Koch (EG) 21.71	V. Brisco-Hooks (US) 21.81
100 m Hurdles	Y. Donkova (BUL) 12.26	V. Komisova (USSR) 12.56
400 Metres	M. Koch (EG) 47.80	V. Brisco-Hooks (US) 48.83
400 m Hurdles	M. Stupanova (USSR) 52.94	N. Elmoutawakil (MOR) 54.61
800 Metres	J. Kratochvilova (CZ) 1:53.28	N. Olfrenko (USSR) 1:53.43
1,500 Metres	T. Kazankina (USSR) 3:52.47	T. Kazankina (USSR) 3:56.56
3,000 Metres	T. Kazankina (USSR) 8:22.26	M. Pulca (ROM) 8:35.86
4x100 m Relay	EG 41.37	EG 41.60
4x400 m Relay	EG 3:15.82	US 3:18.29
High Jump	S. Kostadinova (BUL) 2.08	U. Meyfarth (FRG) 2.02
Long Jump	H. Drechsler (EG) 7.45	T. Kolpakova (USSR) 7.06
Shot Put	N. Lisovskaya (USSR) 22.53	L. Briesenick (EG) 22.41
Discus	Z. Shihava (TCH) 74.56	E. Jahl (EG) 68.98
Javelin	P. Felke (EG) 80.00	T. Sanderson (GB) 69.56
Heptathlon	J. Joyner-Kersey (US) 7161	G. Nunn (AUS) 6369
Marathon	L. Kristiansen (NOR) 2:21.06	J. Benoit (US) 2:24.52

Gymnastics Olympic Champions

Men's event	Gold medalist	Women's event	Gold medalist
Floor Exercise	Li Ning (CHN)	Horse Vault	E. Szabo (ROM)
Pommel Horse	Li Ning (CHN)	Uneven Bars	Ma Yanhong (CHN)
Rings	Koji Gushiken (JAP)	Balance Beam	S. Pauca (ROM)
Horse Vault	Lou Yun (CHN)	Floor Exercise	E. Szabo (ROM)
Parallel Bars	B. Conner (US)	Rhyth. Gym. (all-around)	Lori Fung (CAN)
Horizontal Bars	Shinji Morisue (JAP)	Team Competition	ROM
Team Competition	US	All-around	M. Lou Retton (US)
All-around	Koji Gushiken (JAP)		

Olympic Basketball Champions

Venue	Men's gold medal	Women's gold medal
1980 Moscow	USSR	USSR
1984 Los Angeles	US	US

The Olympic Special pages were edited by Philip Gillon, Yoram Kessel and Ori Lewis.

The Olympics on Television

SAT 17/9

00.35 - 02.25 Olympic Diary from TV House Olympic
02.25 - 06.00 Live relay of the Opening Ceremony
21.30 22.30 Mabat Sport including summary of Day 1 events

SUN 18/9

12.30 - 15.00 Live relay of men's gymnastics, weightlifting
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights from Day 2
24.00 - 24.30 Summary of Day 2

MON 19/9

04.00 - 06.00 Live relay of swimming finals including 100m women's freestyle, 400m women's individual medley, 100m men's breaststroke and 200m men's freestyle.
12.30 - 15.30 Live relay of women's gymnastics and weightlifting.
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights from Day 3

TUE 20/9

Yom Kippur Eve - No Broadcasts

WED 21/9

23.00 - 01.00 Olympic Night Diary including Gymnastics, Springboard Diving finals and Weightlifting and highlights from Day 4 and Day 5

THU 22/9

04.00 - 07.00 Live Relay of Men's gymnastics
12.00 - 14.30 Live relay of swimming finals including 400m freestyle (women), 100m backstroke (women), 4x100m freestyle relay (women), 100m freestyle (men) and 200m backstroke (men). Also weightlifting.
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights from Day 5
24.00 - 01.00 Olympic Night Diary

FRI 23/9

04.00 - 07.00 Live relay of women's gymnastics and track and field heats.
12.30 - 14.30 Live relay of fencing finals. Swimming finals including 400m freestyle (men), 200m breaststroke (men), 4x100m freestyle (men), 100m butterfly (women) and 100m backstroke (women).
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights from Day 6
00.00 - 01.00 Olympic Night Diary

SAT 24/9

04.00 - 09.30 Live relay of the men's gymnastics, swimming heats and compendium of events in other sports. Track and field - 100m semi-finals and finals (men), triple jump final, 100m semi-finals (women), 800m heats (men), 400m hurdles heats (men), women's heptathlon.
12.30 - 14.30 Live relay of swimming finals including 200m individual medley (women), 100m backstroke (women), 200m butterfly (men), 4x100m individual mixed medley (women), 50m freestyle (men), 800m freestyle (women).
20.00 - 21.00 Also weightlifting.
00.00 - 01.00 Olympic Night Diary

SUN 25/9

04.00 - 08.00 Live relay of women's gymnastics, diving and track and field including javelin (men), 100m semi-finals (women), high jump (men), 400m hurdles final (men), 100m final (women), 800m semi-finals (men and women), 200m final (women).
12.00 - 14.30 Live relay of swimming finals including 200m individual medley (men), 200m butterfly (women), 1500m freestyle (men), 4x100m medley relay (men), weightlifting.
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights from Day 8
00.00 - 01.00 Olympic Night Diary

MON 26/9

01.00 - 08.00 Live relay of boxing finals, compendium coverage of other sports and Track and Field including javelin (women), hammer throw, 110m hurdles semi-finals and final, 800m finals (men and women), 200m heats (men), long jump (men), 400m final (women), 10,000m final (men).
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights from Day 9
00.00 - 00.30 Olympic Night Diary

TUE 27/9

20.00 - 21.00 Highlights from Day 10
00.00 - 00.30 Olympic Night Diary

WED 28/9

04.00 - 09.00 Live relay including boxing, compendium of other sports, and Track and Field including the decathlon shot put and high jump, pole vault, 400m final (men), 200m (men), 400m hurdles (women) and 3000m steeplechase semi-finals.
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights from Day 11
00.00 - 00.30 Olympic Night Diary

THU 29/9

01.00 - 10.00 Live relay of judo finals, weightlifting, women's basketball final, boxing, tennis semi-finals (men) and track and field including 110m hurdles final (women), the decathlon pole vault, discus and 1500m, discus (women), 200m final (women), 1500 semi-finals (men), women's long jump, 1500 final (women), 5000m semi-finals (men).
12.30 - 14.30 women's volleyball final
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights of Day 12
01.00 - 01.30 Olympic Night Diary

FRI 30/9

01.30 - 02.30 Live relay of synchronized swimming
02.30 - 08.30 Live relay of men's basketball final, women's tennis semi-finals and track and field events including 100m hurdles (women), 500m walk, women's high jump, 3000m steeplechase final, 4x400m relays (men and women), 10,000m final (women).
08.30 - 13.00 Live relay of the rhythmic gymnastics, judo and field hockey finals. Table tennis and men's tennis final and women's doubles final.
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights of day 13
00.00 - 01.00 Olympic Night Diary

SAT 1/10

04.00 - 09.00 Live relay of boxing, synchronized swimming, women's tennis final and track and field events including 4x100m semi-finals, (men and women), women's shot put, men's discus, 1500m final (men and women), 500m final (women), 4x400m final (women).
10.00 - 11.00 Handball final, wrestling.
11.00 - 13.30 Soccer final.
20.00 - 21.00 Highlights of day 14
00.00 - 02.00 Olympic Night Diary

SUN 2/10

02.00 - 04.00 Live relay of Boxing finals
04.00 - 06.00 Live relay of Men's volleyball final
06.00 - 08.30 Highlights summary
08.30 - 08.30 Live relay of Men's marathon
10.30 - 13.30 Live relay of Closing Ceremony
20.00 21.00 Highlights of Final Day

Swimming Records

(Men)

Event	World Record	Olympic Record
100 m Freestyle	M. Biondi (US) 48.42	R. Gaines (US) 49.80
200 m Freestyle	M. Gross (WG) 1:47.44	M. Gross (WG) 1:47.44
400 m Freestyle	A. Wojdat (POL) 3:47.38	G. Dicarlo (US) 3:51.23
1,500 m Freestyle	V. Sainikov (USSR) 14:54.76	V. Sainikov (USSR) 14:58.27
100 m Backstroke	R. Caray (US) 55.19	J. Naber (US) 55.49
200 m Backstroke	L. Polansky (USSR) 1:58.14	R. Caray (US) 1:58.99
100 m Breaststroke	S. Lundquist (US) 1:01.65	S. Lundquist (US) 1:01.65
200 m Breaststroke	V. Davis (CAN) 2:13.34	V. Davis (CAN) 2:13.34
100 m Butterfly	P. Morales (US) 52.84	M. Gross (WG) 53.08
200 m Butterfly	M. Gross (WG) 1:56.24	J. Naber (AUS) 1:57.04
200 m Individual Medley	T. Darnyl (HUN) 2:00.56	A. Baumann (CAN) 2:01.42
400 m Individual Medley	T. Darnyl (HUN) 4:15.42	A. Baumann (CAN) 4:17.41
4x100 m Medley Relay	(US) 3:38.10	(US) 3:39.30
4x100 m Freestyle Relay	(US) 3:17.08	(US) 3:19.03
4x200 m Freestyle Relay	WG 7:13.10	(US) 7:15.59

(Women)

100 m Freestyle	K. Otto (EG) 53.74	B. Krause (EG) 54.79
200 m Freestyle	H. Friedrich (EG) 1:57.55	B. Krause (EG) 1:58.33
400 m Freestyle	J. Evans (US) 4:05.46	T. Cohen (US) 4:07.10
800 m Freestyle	J. Evans (US) 8:17.12	T. Cohen (US) 8:24.95
100 m Backstroke	L. Kiebert (EG) 1:00.59	R. Reinisch (EG) 1:00.86
200 m Backstroke	R. Mitchell (US) 2:08.50	R. Reinisch (EG) 2:11.77
100 m Breaststroke	S. Homer (EG) 1:07.91	P. Staveren (HOL) 1:09.88
200 m Breaststroke	S. Homer (EG) 2:27.40	L. Kachushvite (USSR) 2:29.54
100 m Butterfly	T. Meagher (US) 57.93	T. Meagher (US) 59.26
200 m Butterfly	T. Meagher (US) 2:06.96	T. Meagher (US) 2:06.90
200 m Individual Medley	U. Gawniger (EG) 2:11.73	T. Caulkins (US) 2:12.64
400 m Individual Medley	P. Schneider (EG) 4:36.10	P. Schneider (EG) 4:36.29
4x100 m Medley Relay	EG 4:03.69	EG 4:06.67
4x100 m Freestyle Relay	EG 3:40.57	EG 3:42.71

Schedule of the main finals

Track and Field

06.35 Women: 4x400m relay
07.00 Men: 4x400m relay

Fri 23/9 03.50 Women: Marathon (finish)
07.10 Men: 20km walk (finish)
08.10 Men: Shot put

Sat 24/9 04.30 Men: Triple jump
05.50 Men: 100m
08.30 Women: Hephathion (last event)

Sun 25/9 04.00 Men: Javelin
04.10 Men: High Jump
05.35 Men: 400m hurdles
05.30 Women: 100m
07.20 Women: 3000m

Mon 26/9 04.40 Men: Hammer
05.25 Women: 800m
05.40 Men: 800m
06.05 Men: Long jump
07.00 Women: Javelin
07.30 Men: 110m hurdles
08.05 Women: 400m
08.20 Men: 10,000m

Wed 28/9 04.30 Men: Pole vault
04.35 Women: 400m hurdles
05.55 Men: 400m
08.00 Men: 200m

Thu 29/9 05.15 Women: Discus
08.00 Women: Long jump
05.40 Women: 200m
08.45 Men: Decathlon (last event)

Fri 30/9 03.40 Men: 50km walk (finish)
05.00 Women: High jump
05.10 Women: 100m hurdles
06.20 Men: 3000m steeplechase
07.40 Women: 10,000m

Sat 1/10 04.25 Women: Shot put
04.45 Men: Discus
04.55 Women: 1500m
05.10 Men: 1500m
05.30 Men: 5000m
05.55 Women: 4x100m relay
06.15 Men: 4x100m

Swimming

Sun 21/9 08.45 Men: Marathon (finish)

Sun 22/9 Women: Platform Diving

Mon 19/9 Women: 100m Freestyle
Men: 100m Breaststroke
Women: 500m Individual Medley
Men: 200m Freestyle

Tue 20/9 Men: Springboard Diving

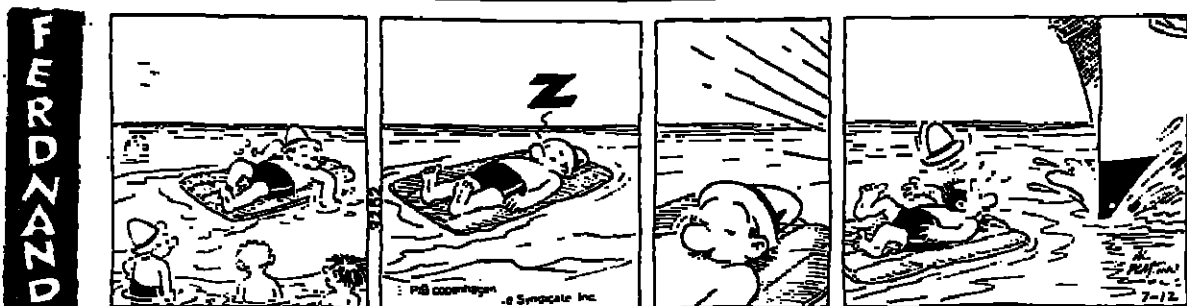
Wed 21/9 Men: 100m Butterfly
Women: 200m Freestyle
Men: 400m Individual Medley
Women: 200m Breaststroke
Men: 4x200m Freestyle Relay

Thu 22/9 Women: 400m Freestyle
Men: 100m Freestyle
Women: 100m Backstroke
Women: 4x100 Freestyle Relay

Fri 23/9 Men: 400m Freestyle
Women: 100m Butterfly
Men: 200m Breaststroke
Women: 100m Breaststroke
Men: 4x100m Freestyle Relay

Sat 24/9 Women: 200m Individual Medley
Men: 200m Butterfly
Men: 50m Freestyle
Women: 800m Freestyle
Men: 100m Backstroke
Women: 4x100m Medley Relay

Sun 25/9 Men: 200m Individual Medley
Women: 200m Butterfly
Women: 200m Backstroke
Men: 4x100m Medley Relay
Women: 50m Freestyle
Men: 1500m Freestyle
Women: Springboard Diving



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- 1. September 18, 1988 - 3-5 p.m.
- 2. September 19,

WEEKEND WEATHER

By Steve Brenner

SUMMARY AND REGIONAL FORECAST

A low-pressure centre and its associated fronts has brought stormy weather to southern France and Italy. The system will continue to move towards the northeast as it weakens, and will not affect our region.

Maximum temperatures for today are shown by the isotherms (solid lines connecting points of constant temperature).

A 'high' developing off France's Atlantic coast is expected to intensify and expand into the Mediterranean area over the next few days. This will keep our weather fair and seasonal.

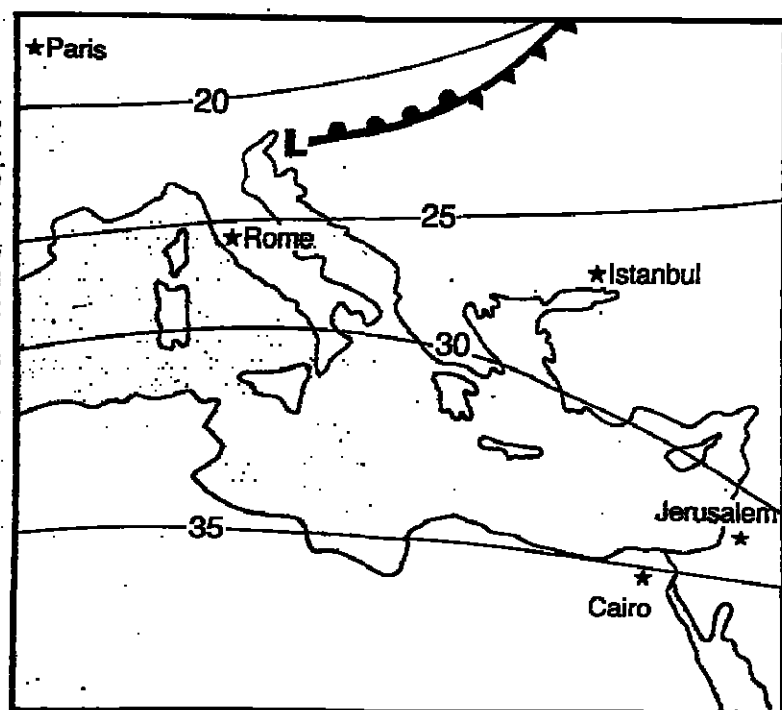
FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW

After some morning cloudiness, the skies will be clear throughout the country. Winds from the north will keep temperatures at, or slightly below, normal levels for this time of year. High and low temperatures for today will be:

Along the coast, 30-20 C
Jerusalem and the hills, 26-15
Tiberias, 34-19
Beersheba, 31-16
Eilat, 37-24

Clear and pleasant weather should continue into the early part of next week, with seasonal temperatures.

(Dr. Brenner is a meteorologist involved in numerical weather prediction research).

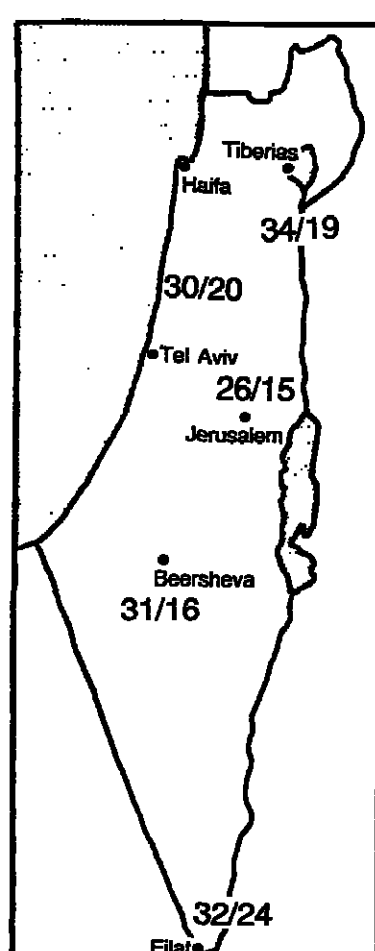


TODAY'S FORECAST

H high pressure
L low pressure
— warm front
— cold front

partly cloudy
cloudy
rain

Sources: U.S. Navy; NMC; Hebrew University - Dept. of Atmospheric Sciences



CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page One)

more open to international pressure.

He said that the Soviet decision to reduce its military commitments in Asia and Africa - a result of perestroika - has led the Ethiopian regime to look more to the West for economic support.

"This is the historic moment," he said, "to mobilize Western public opinion through a well-organized petition addressed to the Ethiopian government and directed to arouse widespread interest in the plight of Ethiopian Jewry." Such a petition, he said, could create "its own political momentum and finally oblige the Ethiopian authorities" to show more consideration for requests for family reunification.

Earlier this year, NUCRAC was asked to check if support for the campaign and petition could be obtained from major American Jewish organizations. Bayer said that the proposal had been discussed three

times over the past four months, and that "most of the organizations concluded that it was not a propitious time to engage in such efforts." Most of the organizations "were opposed both to the petition and its language, and felt that it would arouse a negative response in the Ethiopian leadership."

He said that the groups taking part in these meetings included the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (Reform), the Anti-Defamation League, the Council of Jewish Federations, the American Association for Ethiopian Jewry, the National Conference for Ethiopian Jewry and the Canadian Association for Ethiopian Jewry.

Bayer did not say which of these bodies supported and which opposed the campaign, but he stressed that all of them firmly support the right of Ethiopian Jews to reunite with their families and settle in Israel.

HURRICANE

(Continued from Page One)

Forecasters warned, however, that Gilbert could quickly intensify over warm Gulf waters and a hurricane watch was posted along the entire coast of Texas.

Bob Sheets, director of the National Hurricane Centre in Miami, said Gilbert's eye - the centre of a massive 1,600 km. wide storm - was expected to crash ashore as early as today, most likely along the south Texas coast.

"It's a giant storm, big enough to fill the entire Gulf of Mexico," Sheets said.

The Defence Department yesterday ordered all U.S. Navy ships based along the Gulf of Mexico to sea and moved aircraft from the path of Gilbert.

The Defence Department said nearly 170 navy training planes based along the Texas coast were flown to inland bases and the USS Tortuga, a recently launched military landing ship, was towed up the Mississippi River in case Gilbert swung eastwards.

The navy said no warships were in Gilbert's current path, but the training aircraft carrier Lexington, based in Pensacola, Florida, had been put on alert for possible movement to sea if the giant storm changed course.

The U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency said it had begun planning for "potentially devastating" damage from Gilbert and that its personnel were "on maxi-

mum alert to offer assistance" if a state of emergency was declared.

U.S. and Soviet military aircraft, cooperating by radio, flew into the centre of Gilbert at the same time yesterday to gather data on the storm. It was the first such cooperation during a hurricane, a Defence Department spokesman said.

In the aftermath of Gilbert's assault on Jamaica, Prime Minister Edward Seaga estimated that the island needed about \$400 million to start repairing the massive damage.

At least nine people were killed on the island, and some 500,000 residents - nearly a fourth of the population - were made homeless, Jamaican officials said.

Across the Yucatan, Gilbert tore off roofs and flooded low-lying buildings, but Mexican authorities said most of the damage appeared to be minor.

The Mexican state oil company Petroleos Mexicanos said it closed down 146 offshore wells in the Bay of Campeche - the country's prime oil-producing region - because of the storm.

Earlier, Gilbert was off the northern shore of the Yucatan about 900 km. southeast of Brownsville, Texas, heading west-northwest at 24 kph.

Gilbert will go down in the record books as the region's most powerful hurricane of the century, surpassing an unnamed one that slammed into the Florida keys in 1935, killing 408 people.

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All replies to Box Nos. should be addressed to Box No. given in ad, c/o The Jerusalem Post,
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SJF 26, who loves animals, people, Jewish music, and is non-smoker, looking for single pen pals. Box DL 476.

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MISCELLANEOUS

"If my people...will humble themselves and seek my face...I will heal their land." Saith your G-D.

Would like to hear from former residents of Ptilski, Sudilov, Shepetovka, Konotop, Semenovka (USSR) and Falesthi (Romania). Miriam Weiner, 136 Sandpiper Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094 USA.

To Eva-Harry Pick - Hartford, Ct. USA. Happy 40th Anniversary. Wish you many more. Rosenblatts - Longmeadow, Mass.

Seek genealogical information about Penso and

Benbasset families from Canakkale, Turkey. Jeffrey Penso, MD, 9696 Culver Blvd. Culver City, CA, 90232, USA.

Seek genealogical information about family, ancestors and descendants of the Koenig Family of Hungary and Croatia. Steven Koenig, 844 Baronne St., New Orleans, La, 70113, USA.

On the Anniversary of the first Yahrzeit for Rabbi Moshe (Maurice) Schwartz, O.B.M., his family remembers with love.

SHANA TOVA

Richard in Arad-Syria, Quentin, Briscoe in Dublin Chaim Herzog Family SHANA TOVA Hank Walchman & Family

"Und waere nicht das bisschen Liebe, so gaeb es nirgends einen Hakt." Mazal Tov 5749, Peter Heine, Hamburg.

Harriet & Ken Kasselman of Hollywood, Florida wish all their friends in Israel Happy New Year.

Dear Rivkins: Shana Tova to those far away but so close to us. Much love all the Mufelders. May the New Year bring peace to Clal Israel. - A. Pasternak

Best Wishes for a healthy, peaceful Shana Tova, to all friends in Israel and America. Baruch Teichman M.D., New York

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BIRTHDAY

Happy Birthday Barry from Tali's Bobbie & Zayde.

Sarah Landy Bat Mitzvah October 8, 1988 Tsh-nor 27, 5749. Congratulations from Kevin Dan Eva & Arthur.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Shabbat begins	Shabbat ends
Jerusalem 5:05 p.m.	6:20 p.m.
Tel Aviv 5:26 p.m.	6:22 p.m.
Haifa 5:18 p.m.	6:21 p.m.
Beersheba 5:24 p.m.	6:21 p.m.
Eilat 5:22 p.m.	6:21 p.m.

Tora portion: Vayelech

JERUSALEM

YESHURUN CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Fri., Mincha 5:30. Shabbat, Shema: 8:00. Mincha 12:45, 5:00. Lecture for Shabbat Tshuva 5:20 by Rabbi Yitzhak Kolitz: *In Law and Legend*. Masariv 6:20. Hazan: Asher Heinovitz.

YOM KIPPUR - Tues., Mincha 1 p.m. Kol Nidre 5:25. Wed., Shabbat 7:15. Mincha 3:00. Shofar 6:03. Fast ends 6:15.

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Fri., Mincha 5:35. Shabbat, Shema: 8:00. Mincha 5:00.

YOM KIPPUR - Tues., Shabbat and Shema 6:45. Mincha 1:30. Kol Nidre 5:30. Wed., Shema: 7:30. Mincha 3:15. Shofar 6:03. Fast ends 6:15. Cantor: Nafali Herskowitz with the Jerusalem G. Synagogue Choir, under the direction of Eli Jaffe.

WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES, Conservative, 4 Agmon, Fri., Mincha 5:05. Shabbat, Shema: 8:30.

YOM KIPPUR - Tues., Kol Nidre 5:20. Wed.

Morning Services 8:30; Yizkor 11:00; Mincha 3:00; Neila 4:55. Dvar Torah: Rabbi Dr. Yosef Green. Hazan: Hanan Rutstein. Shabbat, Mincha 5:20. Daily minyan 7:00 a.m.

HAR-EL SYNAGOGUE, Progressive, 16 Shmuel Hanagid, Tel. 02-23841. Friday 5:30 p.m. Shabbat morning - 9:30 a.m. Rabbi Tuviah Ben-Chorin. YOM KIPPUR - Tues., Kol Nidre 5:15; Wed., Shabbat 9:30. Sermon Prof. Shalom Ben-Chorin; Mincha and Yizkor 4 p.m.; Sermon Rabbi Karyn Kedar; Neila 5 p.m.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, Jewish Institute of Religion, Reform, 13 King David St. Service, 10 a.m. Sat. 9:30 a.m. information on College programmes. 10:00 a.m. service; guided tour of campus after service. YOM KIPPUR - Kol Nidre 5:30 p.m. Shabbat 10:00 a.m.

CHRISTIAN

JERUSALEM

REDEEMER CHURCH, Lutheran, Muristan Rd. Old City, Jerusalem. Sunday service: English 9:00 a.m. German 10:30 a.m. Tel. 282543, 828401.

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p.m. Tel. 02-714659.

ST. PAUL'S (Pentecostal), 32 Shvitei Yisrael. 6:30 p.m. Saturday. Tel. 02-717988.

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TEL AVIV

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HAIFA

ELIAS CHURCH (Lutheran) Haifa, 43 Meir Street, Tel. 04-523581. Sat. service 11 a.m.

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HAIFA

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WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

ART GUIDE

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JERUSALEM

Museums

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun-Thur. 10-1; 3-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday evenings 10-11. Holidays: closed. Tel. 02-227636, 02-58121/2. Bus No. 15.

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HEBREW UNION COLLEGE, SKORRAH MUSEUM of Biblical Archaeology, 13 King David Street, 203333. Visiting hours: Sun-Thur. 10-4, Fri., Sat. and hol. 10-2.

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HERZLIYA

Herzliya Museum, Rehov Wolfson. Hanna Orloff, Sculpture (Ariane and Amnon Tamir Collection).

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282088.

Tel Aviv: Beas, 68 Frishman, 237326; Sinai, 70 Shderot Yerushalayim, Jaffa, 522935.

Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: SuperPharm, 36 Ostroshinsky, Ra'anana.

Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodetzky, 611123.

Kiryat Armon: Aronofsky, 9 Yitzhak Ha-nasi, Kiryat Hayim, 721720.

Haifa: Pevsner, 27 Pevsner, 684073.

Saturday, September 17

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T., dental emergencies) emergency room, 4-10 p.m.; Tel Aviv: Rotah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado.

FIRST AID 101

orthopedics, obstetrics, ophthalmology, E.N.T., dental emergencies (emergency room, 4-10 p.m.).

Tel Aviv: Rotah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado.

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Netanya: Laniado.

DENTAL

Tel Aviv: Dental Association clinic 49 Rehov Bar-Kochba, Friday: 8 p.m. to midnight; Saturday: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 284648.

Hadassah Ein Kerem Emergency Dental Clinic: Fridays, Shabbat and holidays only. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

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DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (internal, pediatrics); Hadassah Ein Kerem (surgery,

FIRST AID 101

orthopedics, obstetrics, ophthalmology, E.N.T., dental emergencies (emergency room, 4-10 p.m.).

Tel Aviv: Rotah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado.

Saturday, September 17

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T., dental emergencies) emergency room, 4-

Police protect, don't arrest, Abie Nathan on return home

By MICHAEL ROTEM
For The Jerusalem Post

The same police officer who arrested Abie Nathan in 1966 following his historical peace flight to Egypt yesterday served Nathan with a warrant to show up at the serious crimes unit in Petah Tikva for questioning today on his talks with PLO chief Yasser Arafat in Tunis.

Hundreds of people, most of them journalists and cameramen, were waiting early yesterday afternoon, as the Pan Am airliner carrying Nathan from France landed at Ben-Gurion Airport. Among the crowd was his wife, Klarita, holding flowers. She was accompanied by the couple's lawyer, Pinhas Marinski, "in case they decide to arrest him immediately," she said.

But he was not arrested. Instead, he was led to a room at the second floor of the terminal and briefly questioned by Efraim Yamlon, who arrested him in 1966: "Abie and I are old pals," the retired chief superintendent, who now works for the Airport Authority, later joked. "I do not have an opinion about his actions; nor did I in 1966. I was just doing my job."

About an hour later, the elderly ex-cop came to Nathan's defence when 15 Kach members tried to attack him.

Hundreds of local and foreign journalists and television crews stood waiting for the peace activist to emerge, and an improvised press conference was arranged. Nathan embraced his wife before responding to the waves of questions fired at him in various languages.

"Governments do not have a monopoly on peace," he finally said. "Sometimes we, the common people, have to sound our voice and do something towards the peace we long for."

When asked if he regretted having broken the law by establishing contact with PLO officials, he replied: "I went to meet with Arafat as a messenger of peace. This law was created, I think, for dealing with traitors or spies. I am neither. If I am sent to prison, it will encourage extremists on both sides."

Nathan also disclosed that he had given Arafat a list of names and pictures of Israeli prisoners which he had obtained from the IDF. He said that Arafat claimed not to have any knowledge about the whereabouts of those prisoners, but promised to locate their captors and give Nathan the information as a humanitarian gesture.

When asked specific questions, Nathan seemed to

hesitate. He said: "The Palestinians are ready to give a lot more today and we should exploit [that situation]." But when asked whether he thought Arafat was willing to make a goodwill gesture and release one of the Israeli prisoners, Nathan answered, "He is not holding any of them but he promised to help me locate them."

Nathan said that he had given Arafat a copy of a peace proposal but refused to disclose its details. "I am going to try and meet with our prime minister and foreign minister," he declared. "If they refuse to see me, then, I promise you, I will hold a press conference and show you my plan for peace."

Nathan admitted that he had also encountered some Palestinian extremists during his meetings with Arafat. "I told them it's time people had the courage to stand up for peace," he recounted. "One of Arafat's men told me, 'You look after your extremists and we'll look after ours.'"

Within no time yesterday, Nathan got a lesson in political extremism. As he was ready to leave the airport, about 15 Kach members, wielding sticks and placards, tried to attack him, shouting "Death to the traitor!" and "Let's stone the bloody traitor!"

Nathan was pushed back by a police captain who barked a laconic order into his walkie-talkie. Two seconds later, a squad of some 20 robust Border Patrol policemen ran in and started to use their clubs against the rioters. Frightened tourists watched from a safe distance.

Three of the demonstrators were arrested and one policeman was slightly injured. Some cameras were smashed.

Just before leaving Israel for Tunis two weeks ago, Nathan announced that his Tel Aviv apartment had been broken into and ransacked. He and his wife were asleep at the time, unaware of the robbery while it was under way. "I think they must have gassed us somehow," he said.

According to Nathan, the thieves managed to get away with a 70-kg. steel safe. Inside, he said, was his wife's jewelry, worth more than \$250,000. "It was terrible," he said. "She's very depressed."

The break-in, he said, obviously made it very difficult for him to leave Israel for the meeting with Arafat but he was absolutely convinced that his intervention could help advance the peace process.



A solemn memorial organized yesterday by the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel (AACI) honoured the 150 North American immigrants who have died in the defence of Israel or in terrorist attacks. Suzanne and Max Singer lit the flame at the AACI Memorial Forest near Sha'ar Hagai in honour of their son Alex, who was killed last year fighting terrorists in the Lebanese security zone. (Debbi Cooper)

Hussein to resume role in peace process only if PLO asks him

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON — King Hussein says that Jordan will only become involved again in the Arab-Israeli peace process if the PLO clearly asks it to do so.

"Under no circumstances will we alter our stand unless the Palestinians themselves wish us to do so," he said. "We have indicated that we are ready and willing [if the case arises] to go to an international conference in a joint declaration."

The king, in an interview from London on the new Christian Sci-

ence Monitor television news programme, *World Monitor*, said that in advance of any such action by the PLO, the "Jordanian option" was dead.

"I don't believe there is a Jordanian option," he said. "There was a country committed to the cause of a just and durable peace. It will continue to be committed to that cause and that objective, but on the other hand... the Palestinian problem is in the hands of the Palestinians."

He urged the PLO to take decisive action to advance the peace process. "My belief is that they will

realize for the first time that their responsibilities are in their own hands," he said. "Palestinians have never, in my opinion, had a chance to make up their own minds or address their problems and assume responsibilities for themselves."

If the PLO should now fail to meet the challenge, he said, it should be blamed; he suggested that an alternative Palestinian leadership might even arise to replace it.

"I believe it is inevitable that there will be a Palestinian body to represent the Palestinian people adequately and live up to their hopes

and expectations," he said. "The PLO claims to be the sole legitimate representative, and I believe it is going to be up to it to prove that this is the case. It can only do so if it really takes into account all the hopes and aspirations of its constituents."

The king called for mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO. "Ideally," he said, "it should be a simultaneous kind of recognition - [with] Israel recognizing the Palestinians and their rights on their soil and the Palestinians acting in a way that would recognize Israel's right to exist on its soil."

Central American envoys mark independence

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The ambassadors of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador celebrated the 16th anniversary of their joint independence from Spain last night in Jerusalem - despite pressure from some diplomats to mark the event outside the capital.

The Tel Aviv-based envoys of Guatemala and Honduras joined the Jerusalem-based ambassadors of Costa Rica and El Salvador at the

Jerusalem Hilton, with fewer than half of the 180 invited guests in attendance. Not all the Latin American countries were represented, nor were the U.S., Britain or France.

The timing of the function was bad from the perspective of Israeli representation. Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres were still abroad in Budapest and London respectively, so each of their offices sent representatives.

However, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek tore himself away from

another function in order to express his good wishes and appreciation. Honduras ambassador Moises Starkman Pinel told *The Jerusalem Post* that the four envoys decided to celebrate in Jerusalem "where we present our letters of credence and where the government functions."

Pinel, 35, who took up his appointment three years ago, is a graduate of the Hebrew University and the first Honduran ambassador to serve here. He is also non-resident ambassador to Greece.

(Continued from Page One)

of the Salah e-Din mosque in the Zeitun neighbourhood. These were followed by a flaming tyre that was rolled towards the jeep.

The IDF spokesman in Gaza said a petrol bomb hit the commander's leg and ignited on the ground. "It was dark and it was difficult to identify the place from which the bottle had been hurled, so the troops fired in the direction from which they thought it came." The boy was hit "near the entrance to the mosque," the spokesman added.

Palestinian sources said the soldiers who had been in the jeep - which caught fire - and troops at an observation post on a nearby roof kept shooting for several minutes. According to these sources the boy was hit inside the mosque.

The troops then entered the mosque. Palestinian sources said they heard shots inside the mosque, but it was impossible to inspect the damage yesterday as the building was closed. The IDF spokesman said another petrol bomb, ready for use, was found during a search of the premises.

The attackers reportedly fled. The boy's body was transferred to the military government headquarters and at 10:30 p.m. a mukhtar was summoned to identify him. By then the boy's family was worried because he had not returned home;

GAZA

an uncle identified the corpse. According to the uncle, the army asked for a quick burial, but the family refused. Yesterday the body was sent to the Institute for Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir.

Early yesterday an IDF patrol discovered a makeshift bomb on a road leading to Rafah.

The patrol discovered it at 2 a.m. and a sapper neutralized it. Troops closed the area for several hours while searches were going on, a Palestinian source reported.

An activist in the uprising leadership's Rafah local committee yesterday stabbed a carpenter who went to work after the hours allowed by the committee. The 30-year-old carpenter did not go to the hospital for treatment and did not report the attack to police, apparently for fear of retribution.

Elsewhere in the Gaza Strip Palestinians demonstrated in Jabalya, Bureij, the Sabra neighbourhood of Gaza City and the Shatti refugee camp. Palestinian sources said that 15-year-old Shaaban Abu-Amira and 13-year-old Ala Salem were shot in Shatti and taken to hospital there.

Eyewitnesses in Nablus said trouble there began when tax inspectors raided shops near the central square. Shopkeepers closed their

stores and hurried away, as stones were thrown at the taxmen and troops.

Soldiers caught two teenagers and clubbed them, and a crowd gathered, shouting protests against the beatings. A heavy barrage of rocks was thrown at the troops, who responded by firing in the air and at the assailants.

A total of five persons were reported wounded, two of them seriously: a 16-year-old was shot in the chest and hand, and an 18-year-old was shot in the stomach.

Renewed stone-throwing at Israeli cars was reported in Kalkilya, a day after an extended curfew was lifted from the city following a massive IDF sweep to arrest stone-throwers and riot leaders.

In Hebron, Palestinian sources said settlers blocked a street and fired in the air after their car was stoned. The settlers chased and caught a local boy and turned him over to the IDF, the sources said.

MK Meir Wilner (Hadash) has sent a cable to Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, charging that two women from Yatta near Hebron were arrested and told they were being held instead of their husbands, who could not be found. Aiysha and Zuheira Atyeh are in the Russian Compound in Jerusalem, Wilner said. There has been no response from the Defence Ministry.

Shin Bet 'plant' obtained evidence in Hanitzotz case

A prisoner who was planted by the Shin Bet to gain evidence against *Derech Hanitzotz* editors suspected of security offences took the stand yesterday in their trial in Jerusalem District Court.

Ezri Shomil, a convict who was serving time in the Petah Tikva lock-up for burglary, testified that Shin Bet agents had asked for his help in their investigation of Ya'acov and Roni Ben-Efrat and Michal Schwartz.

He said that he had agreed to help the state because he had read in the newspapers that the editors were

traitors. "I worked for the Shin Bet because I love the country," Shomil said.

His main function was to deliver newspapers and letters between the editors. When he received messages to deliver to Ya'acov Ben-Efrat, written on napkins, Shomil first handed them to "Abu Sharif," his Shin Bet handler. The Shin Bet man replaced the message with another.

"I don't know if he wrote these new notes. I would get letters from Abu Sharif to deliver to Ya'acov, as if Michal and Hadas Lahav [a friend

of the editors who was released by the court on Wednesday] had written them. I imagine that Abu Sharif wrote the new letters, but I don't know. I never saw him do it."

Shomil said that the prisoners believed him when he said he was on their side. His reward for cooperating with the Shin Bet was improved prison conditions, especially during visits from his ex-wife and girl friend. "It isn't so easy to receive women in jail," he said.

He testified that Michal Schwartz had told him that the *Derech Hanitzotz* editors wanted Israel to be under

Palestinian rule.

Schwartz told him that they were enlisted in London in 1982, but he didn't know to what she was referring. "Michal told me that she was receiving money from where they were enlisted. She referred to her Shin Bet investigators as scoundrels and fascists."

In cross-examination by defence counsel Felicia Langer, Shomil admitted that there were inconsistencies between his earlier testimony to police and yesterday's testimony in court. (Tm)

SHAMIR

(Continued from Page One)

underground of 40 years ago," said Shamir, whose Lehi associate, Yisrael Eldad, has said he took part in the conspiracy to kill Bernadotte. "Israel did what it did then, and I don't think anything has to be done in addition."

On other issues, Shamir said that Yasser Arafat's public appearances in Europe this week "did not prove that there is a tendency in Europe to accept" what he called "new theories" of the PLO, which, he said, "is trying to... give the appearance of moderation. But it's all part of the

YOSEF

(Continued from Page One)

authority of the current religious court system.

The news came as the ultra-Orthodox Sephardi party, which has not yet chosen its Knesset list, last night filled Jerusalem's Binyenei Hama'ama with a "spiritual re-awakening" assembly to begin its election campaign.

Yosef

The appearance of Yosef at the rally overshadowed other Shas leaders as participants clamored onto the stage to kiss his hand. Addressing the gathering, Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Peretz described the first 40 years of statehood as "the wilderness of Sephardi Jewry."

AUGUST CPI

(Continued from Page One)

lowance at all, since the status of the accord governing C-O-L rises is unclear. That no doubt would have precipitated a wave of strikes on the eve of the elections.

Yesterday's CPI rise of 0.8 per cent for August is another feather in the cap of outgoing Finance Minister Moshe Nissim. He has succeeded in lowering inflation in the months before the elections to below last year's 16.1 per cent - itself a notable achievement. But that is not enough for someone who wants to maintain an image of leadership rather than as a figure dragged (however successfully) by events. Nissim is determined to show that as a leader he can not only head off the threat of "election economics" (the customary period of giveaways by politicians) but increase basic food and transport prices, by cutting subsidies, to balance the budget as much as possible. He believes that this time the voters will appreciate what he is doing, even if it hurts them in the short run.

The cabinet is due to deal with the issue of budget cuts this Sunday, as Nissim has requested. These reductions include cutbacks in government activities as well as in subsidies. Not that the really significant cuts will be made on the eve of the elections, but they will at least point the way. In fact, Nissim's austerity theme will probably be adopted by the Likud during the campaign, to the effect that this time the Likud is the one that saved us from economic disaster. Let Labour explain to the voters Koor's problems.

From a purely economic point of view, it is essential to cut government spending if interest rates are to go down further. The Bank of Israel and the Treasury have succeeded lately in forcing some reductions, albeit too late and too little. But to have really reasonable rates, which allow economic growth, the government must spend a lot less and ultimately devalue the shekel. Neither step will be too popular with the voters, so they will wait until after the elections.

Ma'ariv THE JERUSALEM POST

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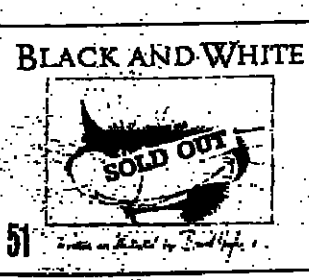
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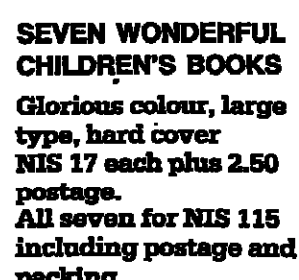
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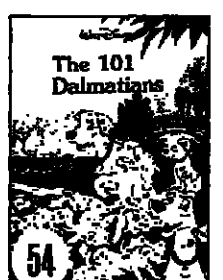
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BARGAIN BOOKS

Complicated cast of characters perpetuates the Leumigate crisis

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Why is there such a logjam at Bank Leumi? Why is it proving so difficult to get rid of the current board and appoint a new one to get the bank back on track?

There are two sets of factors at work in the almost absurd maneuvering taking place in and around the bank. The first is dominated by personal considerations, and looks something like this:

SIMON SHETRETT: the man who blew the present affair open by publicizing the split between himself and Chairman Meir Heth, is an outside director. This means that he cannot be dismissed by the Otsar Hayeshuvut Hayehudim (OHH), the body that owns the controlling stake in Leumi and that appoints most of the directors. Under the amendment to the Companies Law passed last year (in the wake of the Leumigate I scandal of January 1987), only a special committee under the aegis of the Securities Authority can fire an outside director during his term of office, and then only when valid grounds exist.

Shetrett has said that he will not bow to requests from Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno, or from the heads of OHH, or from anyone else, to join in a collective resignation by the whole board. Anyone who has followed the scandal knows that he means what he says. He won't go with the others, and no one can get rid of him, without a protracted legal struggle whose outcome is dubious.

But, by the same token, it is very likely that as soon as Heth resigns, Shetrett will see his crusade to clean



Michael Bruno

Meir Heth

Shimon Shetrett

up the bank as successfully concluded and will accede to the requests and pressure that he now spurs. Shetrett has nothing more to look for in Bank Leumi, personally or politically, and will have made his point when the current board goes. For him to remain as sole survivor into the new board would also be embarrassing to everyone concerned.

MEIR HETH: By the same token, Heth will not go alone and thereby hand Shetrett victory on a platter. He would like the entire board to resign together, but he knows that Shetrett's position is impregnable, while his is extremely vulnerable, especially after his own colleagues called on him to resign (along with Shetrett) last Sunday. The best he can hope for seems to be that all the OHH-appointed directors leave together, so that he doesn't carry the can alone.

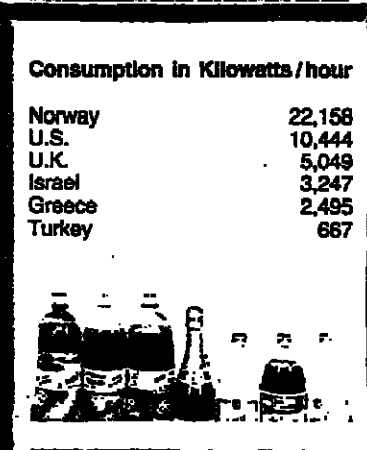
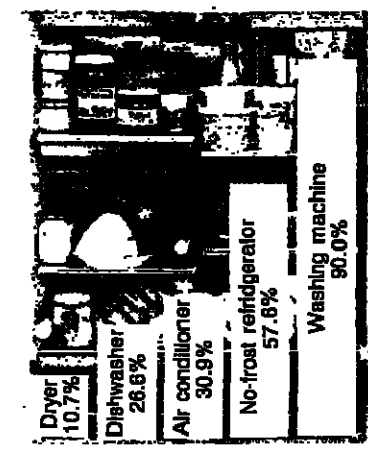
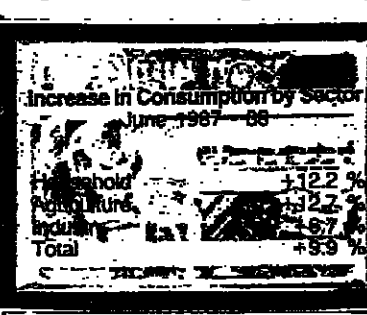
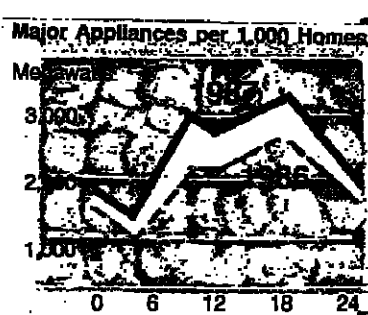
THE REST: The other eight directors — Deputy Chairman Zvi Susman resigned last week — feel hard done by because they have nowhere

to go but out, and they believe that they were doing a good job until the Heth-Shetrett feud ruined everything. They don't know which of the two to blame more for their predicament, and are as frustrated over Shetrett's untouchable status as they are over Heth's weakness. In practice it makes no difference, and the only choice they have is whether to resign or be fired, when Bruno's pressure on OHH causes that body to crack and dismiss Leumi's board.

MICHAEL BRUNO: The governor would like to make a clean sweep of the board and thereby show himself and the central bank as tough and effective. But Shetrett's special status makes the gadfly outside director stick in Bruno's throat as he sticks in everyone else's. Bruno, too, will probably have to make do with getting rid of the whole board but Shetrett, on the tacit understanding that the latter will also quit after all the others are gone.

The other set of factors involved in the Leumi imbroglio is political. This will be described on Sunday.

Consumption beyond capacity



Source: Israel Electric Corporation

Israel's seemingly insatiable appetite for electricity (illustrated by the chart above) is likely to lead to electricity shortages and blackouts this winter. No additional power stations are scheduled to be hooked into the national grid until the Rotenberg-Ashkelon power station, which is due to be inaugurated in autumn 1989.

Hapoalim cuts prime rate

Post Finance Reporter
Bank Hapoalim yesterday became the first of the major banks to lower its prime rate. The reduction of 1.2 percentage points put the bank's borrowing rate at 13.8% per annum, and represents the first cut in this rate since last December. United Mizrahi Bank announced a similar cut last week.

Hapoalim's reduction will go into effect only October 15, after the monetary measures adopted last week by the Bank of Israel will have helped to lower the effective cost of funds to the commercial banks. Hapoalim, along with the other banks, has already announced re-

duction in its secondary borrowing rates, such as the risk premium paid by customers in line with their perceived reliability, and the excess rate charged for overstepping the agreed credit or overdraft limits. These cuts went into effect yesterday.

Hapoalim noted that the cuts have been made against the background of a general slowdown in economic activity, but the immediate thrust behind the latest round of rate reductions has been heavy pressure from the Bank of Israel and fierce criticism of the banks from the government, Knesset, industry, commerce and almost every other sector of the economy.

First week of the new year is short but sweet

Post Economic Staff
The short trading week ended with more gains to cap the sharp rises it posted Wednesday. Profit-taking hit shares in morning trading, as expected, but later in the day prices strengthened, leaving the market ahead for the day. Turnover reached NIS 11 million as the free shares index rose 1.14%, bringing its gain for the week to 3.83%.

The market was propelled by the growing participation of the mutual and provident funds and a generally better atmosphere in the trading room. External factors also played a part, particularly the cuts in shekel interest rates and receding expectations of a devaluation.

Most of yesterday's activity was principally made up of traders who sold off their holdings and mutual funds that bought shares selectively. Trading was characterized by blocks of shares in several companies changing hands in the two-sided session. Among the most active were Supersol B, JEC, Dead Sea, Teva, Israel Corp. and Discount Investments. Hasevneh continued to post gains, while Hapoalim Investments took off after publication of its half-year results.

A number of company reports were released yesterday. The chief ones (followed by their profit or loss in parentheses) were Argaman (NIS 560,000 loss), Delek (NIS 11.44m.), Kardan (NIS 580,000 loss), Meno-



rah (NIS 2.8m.), Isral Holdings (NIS 380,000), Ligat (NIS 7.9m. loss), OFH (NIS 1.2m.), Orda Print (NIS 240,000), Sunfrost (NIS 610,000), Clal Industries (NIS 900,000) and Central Trading (NIS 2.9m. loss). The results were very mixed, but that accurately reflects the state of the corporate sector in the first six months of the year.

In multi-sided trading several shares registered sharp advances, among them Gibor-Sabrina and Rogozin (15% each), Ya'ana (8%) and JEC warrants (10.5%). Itzhak continued to gain as did Zion Cables. The arrangement bank shares were traded slightly higher on a large turnover of NIS 7.2m. The bank of Israel's monetary tender yielded an interest rate of 14.25% but the rate on jumbo deposits remained unchanged at an average of 11%.

Shares posted comfortable gains amounting to 3.8% in the two-day trading week while bond prices rose on lower yields.

40th-anniversary video expected to sell 250,000 copies

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON — The producers of a newly released video marking Israel's 40th anniversary are hoping to sell upwards of 250,000 copies of the film worldwide.

Israel: 40 years on... an apologetic film history of the state narrated by Topol, has just gone on sale in Israel and the U.S., having been released in Britain earlier this summer.

The brainchild of executive producer Bill Ancell, the film looks

back to the establishment of the state, traces its progress in the fields of industry, agriculture, education and the like, and focuses on aspects of contemporary Israeli society.

"We wanted to present an overview of the modern state," Ancell told *The Jerusalem Post*, "to counter the jaded perception of the country that the average television viewer would have received in this anniversary year."

Ancell added that the video was intended for all audiences, Jewish

WHOSE BANK

(Continued from previous page)

It believes that these opinions would win the day if the issue went before a court of law.

Therefore, although it doesn't say so anywhere but in the defendant's view, this view holds that there is clear evidence that OHH belongs, in the legal sense, to the Zionist movement.

The "independent side," for want of a better term, says that the fact that there is no formal link means that legally OHH belongs to its council members and other shareholders. The council controls the company through its "Founders' shares" but the ordinary shareholders also have some say. The WZO and its agencies, however, have no legal right to any say.

Supporters of this approach cite the demise of the deed and the re-establishment of OHH in place of JCT without any trust deed as legal underpinnings to their view dismissing the original deed. They also attach great weight to the absolute absence of any formal connection in all the legal documentation, from 1899 through to the present, and including the memorandum and articles of association, the prospectuses, annual reports etc.

The practice of accepting the recommendations of candidates for the council proposed by the WZO is not regarded by this school as binding evidence of WZO control. Legally, the council is sovereign to do as it pleases.

What's at stake?

THIS LEGAL STUFF may be fun for lawyers, but even they have to answer the old talmudic question "mai nafka minah?" — what will come of it? What difference does it make? The short answer to that is, quite a lot.

In the first place, it may be noted that most, if not all, of the many things that have gone wrong at Bank Leumi over the last 15 years and more, stem primarily from the almost total lack of ownership input. If there were owners, they acted as if they were non-existent, especially in the crucial years of the bank share "regulation" until 1983 and in the recurrent crises of the last three years.

Second, the government wants to negotiate with the owners of the major banks to achieve a new, fairer voting structure that will eliminate the enormous power of the tiny number of "founders' shares." In the case of Bank Leumi, with whom should it negotiate — OHH, or its supposed controller, the WZO?

The Zionist side sees itself as the owner, and hence as the government's negotiating partner, and is mortified at the mere suggestion that its long-standing claim to the bank may actually not exist. But the independent side, for its part, will have to explain why the government should bother to maintain OHH, if that body is the real owner of Leumi. If OHH represents no one, why not do away with it altogether?

The jobniks and functionaries, both in the WZO and OHH itself, may be relied upon to unite in opposition to any such proposal, but that may not be enough to save them.

Third, and most important, the owners of the banks are expected to demand "compensation" for being stripped of their superior shares. The WZO has already begun an internal debate over what to do with the money it hopes to receive for its controlling stake in Leumi. Yehiel Leket, the head of the Labour movement within the WZO, has announced that he favours using the dough to set up a new fund that will promote bringing young people from the Diaspora to study in Israel.

But Leket and all the others will gnash their teeth mightily if it transpires that, even in the event of the government agreeing to pay compensation to the existing owners, they and their bodies will not be a party to the windfall because they don't have any legal stake in the bank.

What the 28 members of the OHH council might do with the money is also a matter of guesswork. They could hardly give it to themselves, especially after the Japhet scandal.

As an aside, although this is a matter of no little importance, it may be added that OHH still has the job of looking after its main asset, Bank Leumi. This week's events have rammed home how important that role is. Whoever it is that OHH represents is the body or group of persons who appoint Leumi's board. If OHH represents no one, the Bank of Israel will be forced to step in, as happened in January 1987 and is happening again now.

What about the rest of us?

BUT THAT IS not the end of the OHH problem. There are also the holders of ordinary shares whom we mentioned earlier. Who are they?

Here, at last, we find the Jewish Agency directly involved. The Agency itself, or companies it owns, hold about 11.6% of the ordinary shares of OHH. Bank Leumi itself owns 8.6%, in the usual Israeli corporate incestuous cross-holding relationship.

Many of the other shares are held by individuals in Israel and abroad — the shares are, after all, traded on the Tel Aviv exchange and are not included in the bank share "arrangement."

But by far the largest block — comprising 38.5% of the ordinary shares — is held by JCT Trust Co. This is a formal trustee for former shareholders in the company with whom contact was lost over the years. Many of these persons died in the Holocaust or subsequently, but many others are alive and dispersed all over the world. Every month, JCT receives letters or even visits from individuals re-establishing that lost contact.

Apart from its administrative function, the JCT Trust Co. is quite passive. It doesn't vote its shares, nor would it make any practical difference if it did.

But supposing the government did pay compensation to Leumi's owners for the loss of the controlling stake. Leumi's owners are OHH, that is clear, even if whom OHH's owners are is not. However, this money could only be distributed as a dividend following the liquidation of an asset and sharing out of the proceeds. If this distribution were adjudged the same as profit distribution, then the founders' shares would not take part in the vote. Only the ordinary shares would have a say, and then the Jewish Agency would be in the driving seat, thanks to its 16% holding, while the lost contact brigade would have a powerful incentive to put pen to paper and buy stamps as well.

In fact, even if the profits were distributed on the regular voting pattern so that the ordinary shares received only half the total, their importance would still be great. But, paradoxically, the Treasury may find that the ordinary shares' power is greatest precisely in the event that it goes through with its projected plan not to pay any compensation whatsoever to the existing owners.

While it could easily be argued that the WZO and its agents on the OHH council deserve nothing in return for their abominable mismanagement of Leumi's affairs down the years, that claim won't wash so well vis-a-vis the minority shareholders of OHH who were never allowed any real say in the company.

Imagine a bunch of Diaspora Jews, old-time Zionists who may even be Holocaust survivors or their descendants, putting together a class action against the Israeli government because it had whipped their assets in OHH!

To say it couldn't happen would be to tempt fate. Much stranger things have already occurred in and around Bank Leumi, née Anglo-Palestine Bank, and its parent, Otsar Hayeshuvut Hayehudim, née the Jewish Colonial Trust.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% Change
Commercial Banks			
Bank of Israel	1200	100	+1.0
Bank Leumi	10125	854	+4.5
Bank Hapoalim	10125	854	+4.5
Commercial Banks			
Bank of Israel	1200	100	+1.0
Bank Leumi	10125	854	+4.5
Bank Hapoalim	10125	854	+4.5

Indices

General Share	101.13	0.42 %
Two-Sided	85.79	1.38 %
General Bond	114.12	-

Share Movements

Advances	202
Trading Halt	151 (125)
Declines	64 (39)

Statistics

Stock Indices (Main List)	
General Share	101.13
Two-Sided	85.79
General Bond	114.12

Turnovers	
Total Shares	114,000,000
Non-arrangement	114,000,000
Arrangement	114,000,000

Bond Market Trends	
Index-linked	114.12
2-3% fully linked	114.12
4-5% fully linked	114.12

Stock Indices (Parallel List)	
General Index	101.13
Commerce and Services	101.13
Real Estate & Agri.	101.13

Arrangement Yields	
DBI	10.80%
Discount A	10.80%
Discount B	10.80%

Investment Companies	
Israel Corp. 5	3370
Mitral Invest.	3250
Vitum	37.8

Oil Exploration	
Pet. Oil Expl.	22800

Two-Sided Trading

Name	Price	Volume	% Change
First Internet	6080.0	1340	-
Argaman	136.5	84841	+4.10
Shilon	716	8678	-
Shilon	716	8678	-
Shilon	716	8678	-

Name	Price	Volume	% Change
First Internet	6080.0	1340	-
Argaman	136.5	84841	+4.10
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Shilon	716	8678	-

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PROSPERITY

CPI rose 0.8% in August

By JUDY MALTZ
and JEFF BLACK

The Consumer Price Index rose in August 0.8%, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday. The rise fell just 0.1 percentage points short of the minimum increase required to force the country's employers to pay a cost-of-living increment.

Last month's increase reflected across-the-board price rises, except in clothing and footwear, and brought the CPI to 116.8 points on a base of 1987 equalling 100. Since the beginning of the year, the inflation rate has risen 9.5%, which works out to 14.5% in annual terms. In the 12 months ending August, the CPI rose 15.5%.

Excluding fruits and vegetable, the inflation rate went up 0.7% in August, and 9.5% in the first eight months of the year. Prices are expected to remain stable in September, thanks to the continued low prices of clothing and footwear.

Since workers received their last C-o-L allowance in February, the CPI has gone up 6.8%. The C-o-L allowance expired in March, but the Histadrut has insisted until

now that its terms must be honored until a new pact is signed, and it has been assumed that the labour federation will mount serious protests should employers not pay C-o-L increments when they are due under the old pact.

Under the accord, however, another increment need not be paid until the index has risen by a cumulative 6.9%. In other words, employees will not receive their allowance until the October salary, payable in the beginning of November.

Reacting to August's CPI, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim said he was pleased because it was one of the lowest indexes ever for the month. The government's economic policy, he said, should within the next year or two bring the inflation rate down to those levels prevailing in Western Europe.

"We must behave responsibly, adhere to the framework of the budget, and ensure that wage increases be granted only when productivity and output have risen," the finance minister added.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar's reaction to the index

was mixed. On the one hand, he said, he was sorry the country's wage-earners would not receive a C-o-L increment in their next pay packet. On the other hand, the relatively low index was something to be pleased about, he added.

Kessar spent yesterday touring Eilat's industrial area. When discussing the index, the labour federation leader stressed that the central problem facing the economy at present was the worsening of the employment situation.

According to the figures released yesterday, food prices went up 1.2% in August, while fresh produce prices rose 2.8%. Housing prices increased 1.4%, furniture prices 0.8%, health care 1.2%, education 0.7%, and transport and communications 0.7%. Clothing and footwear prices fell 4%. The building inputs index, which determines the price of new homes, went up 0.9%.

The agricultural inputs index rose faster than any other, by 2.5%. The 1.1% rise in the Wholesale Price Index, which eventually filters into retail prices, pointed to the prospect of higher inflation in coming months.

Shetreet deserves our thanks

The heads of Bank of Israel have been asleep for a year, ignoring the heavy stench emanating from the wage contracts awarded to Bank Leumi's top executives.

No one had any right to spend the taxpayers' money that has been poured into Bank Leumi and the other banks under the arrangement made in 1983 on hefty salaries and pensions to top executives. The special contracts that are at the heart of the Leumi affair can be seen as an attempt to deny the old system to hold on to the privileges of days gone by. This year, in contrast to the era Ernst Japhet so fondly remembers, we are lucky to have a watchdog who takes his duty seriously, namely Leumi's outside director Shimon Shetreet.

FINE PRINT
SHLOMO MAOZ
Economics Editor

The governor of Bank of Israel, Michael Bruno, and Supervisor of Banks Amnon Goldschmidt are quite upset that someone disturbed their slumber. They do not like the idea that a director in a bank - traditionally a conservative institution - so noisily brought in the Securities Authority regarding a complaint on an issue that they would have preferred to keep quiet. The rest of the directors on Leumi's board were also embarrassed, for not having the guts to change Leumi's practices, approving the personal contracts just because from a narrow legal point of view they were valid.

Thus Bruno's demand that the whole board resign and the earlier suggestion by eight of the directors that both Shetreet and Chairman Meir Heth quit totally missed the point. Shetreet was appointed as a watchdog and he fulfilled his duty in a way consistent with the public interest. Instead of praising him for his courage and hard work, which saved the bank and the taxpayers tens of millions of shekels, he is treated as if he did something wrong.

Nine old Leumi hand have agreed to alter the terms of their personal contract because of Shetreet. He has done his job and he should be held up as a model to be emulated by other outside directors.

Petroleum prices fall sharply

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Oil prices tumbled yesterday, pushed down by a weakening of Hurricane Gilbert, which had threatened offshore platforms and oil refineries along the Gulf of Mexico, and statements by Iraq that it would not reduce its current high output.

West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. oil, was down 46 cents on the New York Mercantile Exchange at \$14.92 a barrel for the October contract. Petrol futures also fell steeply. October unleaded petrol was down 2.27 cents at 44.75 cents a gallon.

North Sea Brent, the most widely traded international crude, was quoted at \$13.75 a barrel, down 35 cents from the late New York price Wednesday.

Prices had risen sharply Wednesday as Gilbert, the fiercest hurricane this century, threatened important offshore oil rigs and the refineries that dot the coast. West Texas crude soared 84 cents on growing concern about the hurricane and news that Opec would convene a special meeting of its price committee to tackle the world oil glut.

Earnings Round-Up

Clal Industries' net plunges in first half

By JUDY MALTZ
and DAVID ROSENBERG
Net profit at CLAL INDUSTRIES LTD., the industrial arm of the Clal Group, plummeted in the first half of the year to NIS 900,000, from NIS 8.8 million in the same period last year, the company reported yesterday.

The downturn was attributed mainly to the heavy losses incurred by its Urdan Ltd. subsidiary, which manufactures parts for the Merkava tank, and by its newly acquired Polgar Ltd. textile subsidiary.

Total sales rose to \$777m. in the half, from \$514m. in the same period last year. But the increase reflected the acquisition of three new companies - Cargal Ltd., Zion Cables Ltd. and Polgar.

Clal Industries invested \$15.1m. in the first half in the purchase of new companies, in research and development, and in the capital restructuring of its subsidiaries. Its investments in fixed assets came to \$43m.

The company's balance sheet totalled NIS 1.66 billion at the end of June, compared with NIS 1.56b. at the end of 1987.

SUNFROST LTD., a Clal Industries unit, reported a 24% increase in its net inflation-adjusted profit for the first half to NIS 612,000.

The improvement was attributed to the implementation of cost-cutting measures, the installation of

new sophisticated equipment, a drop in financing expenses and increased productivity.

The frozen food company's sales were up 11% to NIS 46.7m., although exports fell 6% to NIS 8.1m. DELEK FUEL CORP. net surged nearly 30% in the first six months, thanks to a sharp 15% increase in fuel sales, the company said yesterday.

The company reported an NIS 11.5m. net profit for January-June, compared with NIS 98.9m. a year before. Sales in shekel terms were down, nearly 17%, because the real price of most fuel had fallen in the past year. Solar and naphtha had fallen 14%, according to Delek, while heavy oil plunged 30%.

However, a 125% rise in sales measured by quantity, to 1.15 million tons, enabled the company to increase profitability.

ARGAMAN INDUSTRIES LTD., the textile manufacturer, yesterday reported a widening of its losses in the first half to NIS 560,000, compared with NIS 330,000 in the same period last year. Like other textile companies this year, Argaman blamed this downturn in its results on the frozen exchange rate, coupled with the higher overhead as well as on the fall in sales to the local market, mainly due to the intifada.

The company's sales fell 9.7% in the six-month period to NIS 31.9m., with local sales down by a sharper 16.5% to NIS 17m.

Police aid in Sunfrost dispute

By JEFF BLACK
Post Labour Reporter
Management at Sunfrost Ltd. yesterday turned to police and private security guards to remove goods from the company's Ashdod factory.

Management of the Clal Ltd. subsidiary, which makes frozen food, has been in dispute with its employees since the beginning of the month, when the company dismissed 27 workers granting them the minimum severance required by law.

The workers have since then blocked the entrance to the factory and prevented management from delivering products kept in the fac-

tory's storehouses. Last week management won a court order, authorizing the opening of the factory gates, but the workers refused to honour it.

Early yesterday morning, private security guards, supervised by a large police contingent, made their way into the factory premises and began moving goods out of the warehouse.

The action aroused the workers' anger and, at an emergency meeting last night, the Ashdod Labour Council voted to hold a protest.

The economics and business pages are edited by Shlomo Maoz, The Post's economic editor

Boxers get temporary reprieve

SEOUL (AFP) - The International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) yesterday allowed the three Israeli boxers to participate in their early fights in the Olympics here, but banned 12 other Israeli boxers and five officials for life from boxing. The bans were imposed for competing in South Africa in June and July.

It is clear that the reprieve is by no means final. The decision not to give full clearance to the three Olympic boxers may throw the Seoul tournament into chaos, as they could yet be suspended even if they win their early bouts.

AIBA president Anwar Chowdhry said the Association's executive committee decided at a five-hour meeting yesterday that it had been established that the three Olympic entrants did not take part in the South African tour, and so they would be allowed to take part here, pending a formal response from the Israeli Boxing Federation, which the AIBA had given eight days to answer questions about the South African tour.

Chowdhry said that the Israeli Boxing Federation must answer

three charges - that it deliberately violated AIBA rules, sponsored a team to a banned country and gave false information. It has eight days to reply. Depending on this reply or on the expiry of the ultimatum, the AIBA vice-presidential bureau would take a decision on the possible suspension of the Israeli federation, which could affect the trio entered here.

The three Israeli entrants here are middleweight Abaron Jacobashvili, light-flyweight Yehuda Ben-Haim and featherweight Yaacov Shmuel. Chowdhry also said that the Israeli Olympic team officials had denied reports that their entire delegation were threatening to pull out of the Games if the three boxers were suspended.

He said that the executive committee had found the Israeli federation guilty of "gross misconduct" and "deliberately violating" both AIBA and International Olympic Committee rules which forbid sporting contacts with South Africa.

"Until the case is finalized in the next few days, the three Israeli boxers here can take part in the competition," he said. "The Israeli boxers

will participate until action is taken against their association."

Mr. Chowdhry said that, although Israeli Boxing Federation officials had denied prior knowledge of the South African tour, the AIBA had discovered that the wife of their president, Shimon Amsalem, acted as manager of the visit. Amsalem has since been sacked.

"The Israeli Boxing Association was instrumental in sending this team to South Africa," he said, adding that, in addition to the 12 boxers, the team included a manager, a coach, a referee, a judge and a doctor.

He said that the boxers, potential Olympians sent to South Africa to gain experience, had taken part in six competitions under "fictitious names", but the AIBA had discovered their real identities.

According to Israeli officials, the boxers and officials who went to South Africa have already been given life bans by their national federation.

At the end of the period given to the Israelis to answer, the Olympic boxing programme will still be under way, but the three Israelis are considered unlikely to be still in the competition.

Tagged out in blue-and-white

By DANNY BEN-TAL
TEL AVIV - When the Israeli delegation marches into the Seoul Olympic stadium for the opening ceremony behind marksman Yitzhak Yonassi who carries the national flag, they will be wearing all blue-and-white. Local clothing manufacturers Bagri, Miri Shafir, Bril, Baruch, Elram and Toga donated the men's and women's suits, shoes, shirts, ties and socks. In keeping with modern fashions, the Israeli team will, like most countries, not be wearing hats for the ceremony.

Although local sportswear manufacturers Gali offered to kit out the athletes for the games, the team's Chief de Mission Uri Afek said that "with a heavy heart" the decision was made to take up the German company Adidas's similar offer, as the local firm's equipment could not meet all the team's needs for the Games.

A new Olympic tradition may have been started by the 33-strong Israeli team at the Los Angeles games four years ago. At the inspir-

ing opening ceremony in the 90,000-seat Coliseum it was the enthusiastic Israeli team that broke the ice. Towards end of the overwhelmingly flamboyant opening ceremony, which had been going all day, rhythmic music started playing through the stadium's loudspeakers. Shunning protocol, the Israelis joined hands in a circle, and started to dance the Hora. Soon, other athletes joined in, many wearing their own local brand of folk dance to the circle. Within minutes, over 8,000 athletes had linked hands, in dozens of concentric circles covering the vast stadium's field.

Although the whole day had been planned as an extravagant production in the best Hollywood tradition, it was this impromptu gesture by the athletes that remains for many the highlight of the 1984 Opening Ceremony.

It remains to be seen whether there will be any spontaneous additions to the extravaganza which the South Koreans are laying on for tomorrow morning's opening.

Israelis plead for no yachting on Yom Kippur

PUSAN, South Korea (Reuters) - Israeli yachtsmen have asked rival Olympic competitors not to race on Yom Kippur.

But Bae Su Yong, head of the Olympic organising committee for yachting, said the regatta, which starts in this South Korean port on September 20, would not be rescheduled. "We cannot listen to every request," he said.

The Israeli team planned a notice urging crews to back an unofficial Israeli appeal for races to be switched from Yom Kippur, September 23, to another day.

Israel's four yachting competitors say they will not compete on Yom Kippur. This decision would severely hamper their chances.

The scoring system in yachting allows crews to discount their worst performance in the seven-race regatta, counting only their six best races towards their final tally.

"So far nobody has supported our call and we are discussing what to do," said Abraham Fisher, Israel's chief coach.

Soccer season kicks off

The new league soccer season gets underway today in considerably less than auspicious circumstances.

Solid blows at the structure of club managements and hard-hitting action against the financial shenanigans of previous seasons combined with the unpropitious start to the league in coincidence with the overwhelming focus on the Olympic Games means that local fan interest is lower than ever. Last season crowds dwindled by alarming proportions.

For instance, in recent seasons the plum fixture of Hapoel Tel Aviv and Beitar Jerusalem have been expected to attract a full house to Bloomfield Stadium. Tomorrow, the Beitar and Hapoel management will be happy to half fill the splendid Jaffa stadium.

Several clubs will start the season at a distinct disadvantage having been docked points because of their under-the-table dealings with players. In addition, a whole host of players have drawn suspensions of several games apiece. The teams which have been penalized are Hapoel Tel Aviv (minus four points), Maccabi Haifa, Maccabi Tel Aviv and Hapoel Holon (two points apiece) and Hapoel Jerusalem (one point).

To cap an uneasy situation, the recently-formed players union served warning last night that unless their status and earning powers were regulated clearly within the next few days they would declare a full strike from the second round.

Meanwhile, happily, there will definitely be action this weekend and hopefully when the off-the-field capers are tucked safely away with the closed season there will be plenty of excitement and heaps of goals. The prime fixtures are indeed at Bloomfield between the champions and their predecessors from the capital and a game there this afternoon, which, in fact, kicks off the new season between two clubs who are highly fancied title contenders - the two other Tel Aviv sides, Beitar and Maccabi.

This weekend's full National League fixture list is as follows:
Maccabi Haifa v Hapoel Be'er Sheva, Kfar Saba, Kfar Yehoshua, tomorrow at 15:30.
Hapoel P.T.T. v Hapoel Holon, Petah Tikva tomorrow at 15:30.
Shimshon v Beitar Yehuda, Bloomfield tomorrow at 15:30.
Beitar Yehuda v Hapoel Tel Aviv, Beitar Yehuda tomorrow at 15:30.
Hapoel Be'er Sheva v Hapoel P.T.T., Be'er Sheva tomorrow at 15:30.
Hapoel Tel Aviv v Maccabi Haifa, Tel Aviv tomorrow at 15:30.
Maccabi Tel Aviv v Beitar Yehuda, Bloomfield today at 15:30.

Spurs keep faith

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON.-Tottenham Hotspur have called off next Wednesday's First Division match against Coventry because it clashes with Yom Kippur, leaving Coventry's officials bemused by what they think is Spurs' apparent hypocrisy.

Informed by the Football League that the game had been postponed for the second time, in deference to Tottenham's large Jewish following, Coventry secretary Graham Hovver fumed: "I always thought the Jewish Sabbath was every Saturday - and that's the day everyone plays."

The game was originally due to have been played on the opening day of the season, but was scrapped because safety work at Tottenham's White Hart Lane ground had not been completed to the League's satisfaction.

Coventry's Hovver has also complained that Spurs failed to let him know about the Yom Kippur cancellation. "We didn't know the match had been scrapped until the Football League wrote to us," he said. "Spurs say they got in touch with us but they didn't. I've told them what I think of the way they've handled it."

The game is now likely to be played in November, complicating the clubs' crowded winter fixtures programme.

Hick again

LONDON (AP) - Graeme Hick smashed another huge score - 197 off 236 balls - to keep Worcestershire smoothly on course yesterday for the Britannia Assurance County Championship. It was his 10th century this season, bringing his aggregate to 2,713.

Second-placed Kent maintained the one-point gap after a remarkable all-round display from Alan Igglesden.

With both leaders taking full bonus points, the destiny of the title depends on victories. It looks as if it is in the bag for Worcestershire, who should have no difficulty in rubbing out Glamorgan a second time in the next two days to deny Kent, although Kent seem assured of victory against Surrey.

Igglesden's top score of 41 in the morning was useful, but his bowling was even more vital as Surrey were hurried out for 109. At one stage he took 6 for 4, ending up with six for 34.

In the middle of his devastation, Surrey's captain, Ian Greig, was taken to hospital unconscious and bleeding after a ball from Chris Penn had burst through his visor.

For Northants, Dennis Lillee, 39, probably making his last appearance in top cricket, showed traces of his old hostility, claimed three for 79 in 20 overs, as Essex subsided to 199 for five. Yorkshire wicketkeeper David Bairstow collected his 1,000th catch.

At Worcester: Glamorgan 244 (Matthew Maynard 69; Neil Redford 4-84). Worcestershire 288-6 (Graeme Hick 197).
At Canterbury: Kent 354 (Shimon Hinks 52, Chris Turner 69; Surrey 169 (Alan Igglesden 6-34) and 7-2.

At Chesham: Northamptonshire 340 (Alan Lamb 155; Neil Pender 4-106). Essex 199-5 (Shimon Hinks 52; Richard Easton 78). Gloucestershire 325 (Andrew Stoddart 133).

In Karachi, Pakistan, after being 21 for 2, were safely placed at 227 for 3 at close of play on the first day of the first Test against Australia. Pakistan skipper Javed Miandad is still batting on 95.

Red Sox set for Yankees

NEW YORK (AP) - Roger Clemens and the Boston Red Sox are anxious to meet the New York Yankees and the rest of the American League East is eager to watch.

Yesterday, at Fenway Park, New York and the division-leading Red Sox began the biggest four-game series in baseball this year.

Both contenders won Wednesday night. Milwaukee, who won, and Detroit, who lost, are 5½ games behind.

"It's been tough to keep our concentration the way everybody has been talking about the Yankees and the big series," said Mike Greenwell, who hit for the cycle as Boston beat Baltimore 4-3 and completed a three-game sweep at Fenway.

The Red Sox have won eight of 10 while New York made it six of seven, with a 7-5 victory in Cleveland. Boston is 4-2 against the Yankees this season.

"We've had intensity and the guys are playing hard," New York manager Lou Piniella said. "This is going to be a fun series."

Greenwell became the 17th Boston player to hit for the cycle and the

first since Sept. 18, 1985. Greenwell went 4-for-4 and scored three times, including the tiebreaking run in the sixth inning on Ellis Burks' sacrifice fly.

Yankees 7, Indians 5
Dave Winfield hit a three-run homer in the first inning, leading New York to victory in Cleveland. The Yankees won for the sixth time in seven games. Rich Dotson, 10-9, ended his five-game losing streak. Dale Mohorich pitched 3 2-3 innings for his sixth save.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Orel Hershiser has pitched three straight shutouts and hasn't been scored on for 31 consecutive innings; yet he's only halfway to Don Drysdale's record of 58½ innings. Hershiser pitched a six-inning lead to the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 1-0 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Hershiser, 21-8, has thrown six consecutive complete games, giving him 13. He has six shutouts, tying teammate Tim Lincecum and Cincinnati's Danny Jackson for the league lead.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	82	63	.564	-
New York	77	67	.535	4½
Detroit	77	68	.527	5½
Milwaukee	78	70	.522	5½
Toronto	74	72	.507	8½
Cleveland	69	78	.473	12
Baltimore	51	93	.348	20½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	82	54	.600	-
Minnesota	77	63	.552	1½
Kansas City	77	68	.531	1½
California	73	73	.500	19
Seattle	68	78	.468	27
Chicago	62	82	.431	37
St. Louis	60	86	.411	42

Wednesday's AL games - Boston 4, Baltimore 3; New York 7, Cleveland 5; Toronto 3, Detroit 2; Milwaukee 4, Chicago 2; Kansas City 4, California 2; Seattle 2, Minnesota 0; Texas 9, Oakland 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	87	57	.604	-
Pittsburgh	77	67	.535	10
Montreal	73	72	.503	14½
San Francisco	70	76	.479	18
Chicago	72	72	.500	18
Philadelphia	59	86	.407	28½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	78	60	.565	-
Houston	75	63	.542	6½
Cincinnati	75	69	.521	9
San Diego	73	71	.514	10
San Francisco	72	72	.500	11
Atlanta	49	95	.340	33

Wednesday's NL games - Houston 7, Cincinnati 1; Pittsburgh 4, Montreal 1; 12 innings; New York 3, Chicago 1; Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 2; San Francisco 4, San Diego 5; Los Angeles 1, Atlanta 0.

Stock Markets

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (Sept. 15)

U.S. Money Rates

Prime rate	10.00 %
Broker loan	8.25-8.125 %
NY Euro (3 mos.)	8.515-3/16 %

New York Foreign Exchange

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
Latest	1.073943	1.580010	1.70007	123.8842	1.222025
High	1.07395	1.58005	1.69707	124.05	1.2342
Low	1.07390	1.57998	1.69700	123.85	1.2207

Comments:

The market to a virtual halt yesterday, as most dealers refrained from taking large positions. After the upswing Wednesday in the U.S. July trade data, the dollar's near-term direction became unclear. Heavy commercial selling orders above 134.5 yen, and threats of central bank sales of dollars against the Deutschmark hampered the dollar's potential strength.

Gold

Spot 418.75
Prev close 421.25

Silver

SPORT

Title fight in Tel Aviv

By ROBERT ROSENBERG

There's to be a world title boxing fight in Tel Aviv at the end of the month.

Startling news, indeed. But then in locker-rooms all around the world there are signs that sport is a cliché about putting in that little bit of extra effort that makes a winner. "Reach for the stars," is typical of those cardboard posters, "If you don't get there, you'll land pretty high, anyway."

For quite a while, that was a pretty relevant slogan for a lot of things that happen here. Dreams, not government subsidies; hopes, not technical solutions; faith, not force, were the origins of this society.

But all too often the grand dreams turn into mundane ambitions.

Thus, to meet someone with a dream, a grand dream that includes filling the Cinemas is a rare experience.

Of course, in the larger sphere of things the fact that there's going to be a real-live, professional, world title boxing bout in Tel Aviv is not the kind of history that goes onto the front pages of newspapers or record for scholars to research 50 years from now when the time comes to write the history of the first 100 years of Israel.

Nobody's vote will change, because an 83 kilo man slugs it out with an 81 kilo man. It won't change anybody's mind on any political issue, it won't make the infatiga go away or the Palestinian state come. Fifty years from now, much more important things will be remembered.

But history is not only the big things. It's the small steps this way and that off tracks beaten down before us.

So, for a few hours at the Cinemas on the night of September 28, a bit of sports history — and to a certain immutable extent, Israeli history — is going to be made when Cruiserweight WBC champ Michael Grech defends his title against fourth-ranked Rich Ennis.

"There was the Thrilla in Manila, there was the Showdown in Zaire, why shouldn't Israel be on the map? Hey, whazzamatter, you think I'm kidding? I'm not kidding, why not?"

The man who asked that question a year ago, was completely serious, even though he has a headless ponytail that reaches down to the middle of his back. "Hey, Don King has his hair," he has the posture of Ali before the pounding got to him; and drives around — "from Gaza to Or Akiva, from Kfar Shimon to Nabulus and never stopped" — in the only black Porsche Turbo in the country.

Of course, people who make history happen, indeed make anything unusual, new, or otherwise symbolic happen, are very serious people, even if they also happen to be very funny.

Aaron Braunstein, 37, made his first millions in buttons, but after a while got bored, tried karate, saw he wasn't really cut out to be a fighter, but liked the game enough so that eventually he owned a piece of Jerry Quarry and is now considered one of the top boxing promoters in the world.

He happens to live here, and a year ago, barely a month in the country decided that nobody could come up with a good reason why it would be impossible to bring world-class, professional boxing to Israel.

He knew absolutely nobody in this country — "Hey, I'm a Jew, I want my kids to grow up Jews. I'll tell you something, a good bout is Purim and Simchas Torah put together" — and he wouldn't take no for an answer when he decided that he would create the Israel Professional Boxing Association.

Maccabi was charmed enough to give him a gym in Tel Aviv, he found Segar Ray Robinson's coach living on a kibbutz on the Lebanese border, and he scoured the country looking for talented fighters.

Jews, Arabs, it doesn't matter to Braunstein. "Boxing's not political. Boxing's a sport."

Like quite a few people who arrived here before him, Braunstein, came here with a dream. But unlike most people he had what it takes — a lot of money wasn't enough, because dreams are priced in an entirely different currency — to make his dream come true.

"Shlomo Archie," he says, getting the name wrong — "Hey, I live here, I gotta get these things right" — happy to be corrected. "I'm going to get him to start the card with Haskiva and Happy 40th Birthday to Israel. Hey, Madonna does it, but even though he's bigger than she is, I can get him to do it. I'm gonna put on a show, I'm telling ya, I'll be Purim and Simchas Torah combined."

Braunstein is already thinking about bouts two, three and four. That's the way it is with dreamers. As soon as the prototype is in the making, they're already looking to make improvements. "I can get Mike Tyson here, I can get a world heavyweight championship here." After all, there was the Thrilla in Manila, and there was the showdown in Zaire.

East and West face each other after 12 years

SEOUL (AP) — The hosts want their shooters to capture one of the first gold medals, and African runners covet the last, in the exhausting marathon. In between, attention focuses on the first East-West Olympic confrontation in 12 years.

When the biggest Summer Games ever to take place open tomorrow, more than 10,000 athletes from 158 nations will battle for 237 gold medals in 23 sports, from archery to yachting.

The top three places in the medal standings are considered reserved for the hosts of two somewhat unfulfilling Olympics in 1980 and 1984 — the Soviet Union and the United States — and the East German "machine."

The East Germans, who develop their athletes in secrecy-shrouded special schools, don't bring anyone they consider unlikely to win a medal.

Two new Olympic sports, meanwhile, give some others a chance. In tennis, actually an old sport returning to the Olympics after 64 years, the dominant figure is West Germany's Steffi Graf. Table tennis has become a game of the Asians, who are hosts to the Summer Games for only the second time. Tokyo was host in 1964.

In the test of all-round athletic skill, the decathlon, Britain's Daley Thompson seeks an unprecedented third straight Olympic gold medal. The contest for world's fastest human pits an American who already has left a bold mark on the Olympics, Carl Lewis, against a Canadian who holds the world record, Ben Johnson. If Lewis wins, he will be the first sprinter to defend his Olympic championship. He now is in the record books as one of only three men ever to win four golds in track and field in one Olympics.

The Americans were runaway winners in the 1984 Los Angeles Games, with 174 medals including 83 gold. But the Soviets, East Germans and most of their Communist allies were not there, claiming insufficient security. The U.S. and many other nations had boycotted the 1980 Games in Moscow in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In 1976, the last full East-West meeting in the Summer Games, the Soviets won 123 medals including 49 gold while the U.S. had 94 medals. The East Germans beat the Americans in gold: 40-34-but-finished third in total medals with 90.

This time, the East Germans hope for about 100 medals, 50 of them gold.

The Soviets "expect our share of medals in all sports, but we will have to fight for them, and not just against the Americans, but against our comrades from East Germany," says Soviet Deputy Sports Minister Anatoly Kolesov. "Many have waited 10 or more years for this opportunity," he said of the long break between U.S.-Soviet Olympic battles.

Mike Moran, U.S. Olympic Committee spokesman, says: "This is the best Olympic team we have put together. ... We're going to be right in there with the Soviets and the East Germans."

American strengths are in track and field, swimming, diving, basketball, boxing, freestyle wrestling, volleyball and water polo. Among the swimmers, Matt Biondi will compete in seven events, trying to equal Mark Spitz's gold medal mark from the 1972 Games, and Janet Evans holds the world records in the 400m, 800m and 1,500m freestyle races. Diver Greg Louganis faces tough competition from the Chinese.

The Soviets also have a number of likely winners in track and field, where 42 golds will be decided. They include world record holders Sergei Bubka in the pole vault and Yuri Sedykh, a two-time Olympic hammer throw champion.

But in the 1987 track and field world championships, the East Germans won the most medals, 31, and the most golds, 10. They also have a powerful women's swimming team.

The Soviets and East Germans, along with the Romanians and Chinese, are likely winners in gymnastics. And the East Germans have muscle in boxing, cycling, rowing and handball.

On the West German side, tennis stands out, with Graf considered a good bet for the women's gold. Two-time Wimbledon champion Boris Becker has been plagued by foot trouble and is out.

In swimming, Michael Gross, the "Albatross," in 1984 became the first West German swimmer to win Olympic gold medals, setting world records in the 100m butterfly and 200m freestyle. He is a strong contender again, along with freestyler Rainer Henkel.

The West Germans also are strong in soccer, where Argentina and Brazil also hope to win medals, despite problems with professional teams holding on to some of those nations' best players.

The West Germans aim for about 30 medals this time, down from their second-place 59 in 1984. They had 17 golds in Los Angeles, behind only the United States' 83 and Romania's 20.

Also battling for places in the top 10 are hosts South Korea and budding sports power China. Japan, long the regional sports leader, faces the prospect of their worst showing in 24 years. All three finished in the top 11 in 1984, when China won 15 gold medals, Japan 10 and South Korea six.

South Korea hopes to be on the medal charts by the third day of competition, when Kwak Jung-hoon competes in the men's small-bore rifle competition. They are also counting on medals in judo, wrestling, boxing, archery and table tennis.

The Chinese estimate they could take eight to 12 golds and match their overall medal total of 32 in 1984, when they made their first full-scale entry in the Summer Games.



The figure 1 indicates the main stadium at Seoul. Figure 2 is the athletics warm-up field; 3 is a gymnasium; 4, the indoor swimming pool; 5, the baseball stadium; and 6 is a students' gymnasium.

Games — On your marks, get set, go!

SEOUL — South Korea, which rose from the ruins of war to become one of Asia's economic powerhouses, launches the biggest Olympic Games tomorrow. Ten thousand of the world's top athletes will parade behind the flags of up to 160 nations in a giant swastika stadium on the banks of the River Han.

South Korea has mounted the biggest security operation in the history of sport to protect the Games which its communist foes in the North have boycotted.

The opening ceremony (starting at 2.30 a.m. Israel time and relayed live on Israel Television) offers the carefully calculated image that South Korea wants to portray to the world: a nation which does cultural past and high technology present.

Korean dancers in flowing robes will pour into the stadium to the throb of oriental drums and the clash of gongs. The pageant will end with a giant disco on a silver stage and the pop group Korean singing the Olympic song *Hand in Hand*.

Thirty-five years ago, Korea was the battlefield for the superpowers. At the Seoul Games, China, the Soviet Union and the U.S. will be fighting it out on the sports field.

South Korea, tentatively set on the path to democracy after years of military rule, hopes the Games will stamp the country's new identity on the global stage in the way that the 1964 Tokyo Games launched post-war Japan internationally.

"Korea will burst on the world scene," was the confident forecast from South Korean President Roh Tae-woo. In a pre-Olympic address to 43 million South Koreans, he highlighted the power of sport to unite the world.

SATURDAY'S TIMETABLE

0030 — Opening ceremony.
Basketball, men's preliminary matches: China v Egypt; Canada v Brazil; Boxing: Preliminary bouts.
Soccer: China v West Germany; Italy v Guatemala; Sweden v Tunisia; Zambia v Iraq.
Diving: Women's preliminaries: highboard.
Volleyball: men's preliminary matches: France v Netherlands; South Korea v Sweden.

"This festival of world peace is taking place on the Korean peninsula which only a generation ago was a bloody battlefield on which young people from around the world fought over ideological differences and which is still haunted by dangers of violence," he said.

The demilitarized zone that divides the peninsula is just one hour's drive from the Olympic stadium, which is well within range of Soviet-made missiles pointing south from North Korea.

After failing in its bid to jointly stage the Olympics, the North has pledged not to disrupt the Games. But the South is taking no chances, putting its 600,000 troops on full alert. The U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz waits offshore.

South Korea, invaded over the last 1,000 years by Chinese, Japanese, Manchus and Mongols, is this time being swamped by 200,000 tourists eager to see such stars as U.S. sprinter Carl Lewis and world No. 1 tennis player Steffi Graf.

West Germany's Graf and other millionaire tennis professionals are battling for Olympic gold in a newly instituted tennis tournament which has finally swept away the pretence of an amateur Olympic Games.

Traditionally one of the closest kept secrets at the opening ceremony is the name of the runner who carries the torch into the stadium on the final leg of its journey from Olympia in Greece.

A firm favourite is 76-year-old South Korean marathon winner Sohn Kae-Chung, a national hero who used the 1936 Berlin Games as a platform to denounce Japan's colonization of Korea.

Meanwhile, beyond the now almost hallowed portals of Olympic Village life continues in the rest of Seoul. Traffic was back yesterday on the congested streets as at least 200,000 drivers left their cars at home on the first day of the city government's "odds and evens" campaign for the Games.

Officials said they were pleased with the voluntary response to their plea that cars bearing licence plates ending in an odd number be left at home.

Looking to the Games with a broader vision it is true to say that while the Olympics are opening in the southeast corner of Seoul to many of the 10 million people of the city the Games might be on the moon.

In past Olympics, such as in Moscow or in Los Angeles, there was a cold war excitement on the eve of the Games. People felt in the flush of the great event. Here, "people feel the Games don't really belong to them," said 46-year-old silk trader Choung Oon-shon.

"We Koreans are very gentle people," he said. "Maybe we don't show our excitement enough."

In downtown Seoul, the Olympics indeed seem far away, despite the hundreds of plainclothes security men in different fatigue jackets, all with the same bulge in their pockets. Or the "Olympic Information Booths" at all the main intersections.

"The Olympics are vital for Korea," said Chung Kwan-ho, superintendent of guest services at one of the main downtown hotels. "At least people all over the world will know where Korea is."

"Most people are busy at their workplace, in offices and factories," he said, "so they cannot physically take part in the Games. Most people feel a kind of excitement about the Olympics, but they are trying to restrain their interest. They feel they must be restrained so as not to inconvenience foreigners."

He did not mention the price of admission tickets or the security barriers as keeping down the public interest. But a 23-year-old Seoul University student, Lee Ick-soo, thought those were the main reasons.

Ordinary Koreans cannot go to the areas designated for the Olympic Games or to where the athletes and journalists function and live. Lee said. They are discouraged from even trying to get through the multiple police barriers.

And as for Olympic tickets, she said, "they are only for the very rich — or for foreigners."

Gullit ends Welsh resistance

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — One flash of genius by captain Ruud Gullit enabled European champions the Netherlands to end injury-hit Wales' brave resistance in their World Cup European Group Four qualifying tie.

Gullit, who otherwise had a quiet game, struck just seven minutes from time with a piece of typically instinctive opportunism to earn the Dutch a well-deserved 1-0 victory.

Central defender Ronald Koeman took a free-kick, Gullit rose above the Welsh defence, and, when his first header crashed back from the bar, he moved in to head past the superb Neville Southall from close range.

Wales, missing injured defenders Pat van den Hauwe, Neil Statter

and Kevin Ratcliffe, fielded a makeshift back four, but they defended so stoutly, and they were within reach of one of the best results in their history when Gullit struck.

It was a heartbreaking moment for the Welsh, particularly for Southall, who had earlier denied the Dutch with a string of superb saves.

It was also hard on Portsmouth's tenacious Barry Horne, whose marking job on Gullit had kept the AC Milan star quiet until his goal.

In London, Neil Webb gave England soccer manager Bobby Robson the most welcome and necessary win of his six-year reign in a friendly international against new-look Denmark at Wembley.

Galil Elyon's two great assets

By DON GOULD
GALIL ELYON, fourth in the league last year but winners of the prestigious State Cup, should be strong again this year. They always have the strong home court advantage because of the considerable distance visiting teams have to travel.

They plan to move from the tiny court at Kfar Giladi to the newer and more spacious court at Kibbutz Kfar Bham, but the move will not shorten the drive for visiting teams.

The Galileans and Maccabi Tel Aviv are the only two teams in the National League that have not changed their contract players. For both teams, status quo is obviously for the good: the contract players on both teams were excellent. Wayne Freeman, Galil's 30-year-old point guard, was a first-string *Jerusalem Post* All Star last season.

Terry Martin, at 2.07, although not an all star, is a workhorse beneath the boards and an unselfish player who can contribute at both ends of the court. His shooting has good range, but he is a little too thin to challenge some of the stronger big men under the basket. The 21-year-old Ophir Fleisher, at 2.10 the tallest native Israeli in the league, is still wet behind the ears and needs a lot of experience, but he is improving and with his size he cannot be left alone. Avir Mizrahi, 21 and 2.06, is smaller but stronger than



Fleisher, with more athletic ability. Last year he was used successfully as a backup to Fleisher and Martin and more then likely will hold on to the same role this season.

The big plus for Galil Elyon is the return of 1.98 Brad Leaf. There isn't much that Leaf can't do — and do well — on a basketball court. Another returning *Jerusalem Post* All Star, Leaf has great shooting range, excellent shot selection, and he penetrates well with the ball. He moves well without the ball and can play defence against the best.

Galil Elyon have lost backup guard Yair Ben-Atar, but they didn't use him much anyhow. The loss that will create a big hole is Nadav Henfeld. Nadav became embroiled in an off-season contract dispute with his old team, Ramat Hasharon in the second league, and with Galil Elyon. The result appears to be that he now won't play for either club. Henfeld, 1.98 and 20 years old, is considered by most basketball pundits to be the finest young Israeli basketball player to come down the pike since the early days of Mickey Berkovitz. He has

the size, the smarts and the overall ability to make his presence known in a variety of ways. It is still unclear where Henfeld will play this season.

Galil have made two important acquisitions during the off season. The more critical of the two was veteran Steve Malovic, 2.09 and 32 years old. He gives Galil Elyon the extra first-time height they have missed in recent years. They can now play with three big men in the front line instead of two, and still have Mizrahi to come in off the bench. Malovic has a deadly jumper from 15 feet out, but one of his problems has always been that he needs a good pick to get the shot off. With coach Moolie Katzorin's multi-pick offence, Malovic should be dangerous. He is not the best rebounder for his height, but he is also not afraid, particularly off the defensive glass, to go inside and mix it up.

Elitzur Netanya was not only the source for the acquisition of Malovic, but also of Or Goren. At 33 he is a long-time veteran with only one positive attribute: he is an exceptional three point shooter. He is now too slow and has awful shot selection. At the other end of the court, he barely pays attention to defence but can be used in spots to go for the three pointer, though he has little else to offer. Katzorin has returned at the helm after an abortive attempt to move over to Maccabi Tel Aviv during the off season as the assistant coach to Zvi Shari. Moolie knows most of the techniques of the game and is not afraid to vary his thinking as the situation calls for it. He has a tendency on occasion to panic, but this year's team is a particularly good group of individuals and he should have a successful season.

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News in Brief

President's birthday

President Chaim Herzog will be 70 tomorrow, by the Gregorian calendar. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, on September 17, 1918, which corresponded to the 11th day of the Hebrew month of Tishrei. His Hebrew birthday falls on Thursday. No celebration is to be held at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem tomorrow, as the president and his family will be at their Herzliya Pithul home, their usual weekend venue. *Judy Siegel*

Fanny Lubitsch, 85

Veteran actress Fanny Lubitsch, among the pioneers of Hebrew theatre and one of the founding members of Habimah, died Wednesday at the age of 85. Born in Latvia to a Hebrew-speaking Zionist family, Lubitsch at 16 joined the Moscow Habimah as an actress and dancer. She was a member of Habimah for over 60 years, and taught acting throughout her career. Among her most famous roles was Sonya in *Crime and Punishment*. Her final appearance was in Habimah's 1979 production of *The Dybbuk*. *Pamela Kidron*

Marking Kristallnacht

West Germany's Bundestag will hold a special session on November 10 to mark the 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht – the Nazi attacks on Jews and their property. Speaker Philipp Jenninger said yesterday. East Berlin's parliament, the Volkskammer, has already said it will hold a special debate to mark the anniversary. *Reuter*

Spy testimony

The cross-examination of the Shin Bet investigator who interrogated suspected Soviet spy Shabtai Kalmanovich ended yesterday in a closed session of the Tel Aviv District Court. Kalmanovich's lawyer had claimed that his client's confession was extracted by force. *him*

Gang rape suspects

The trial of four Savoy men suspected of raping an 18-year-old woman began yesterday in Tel Aviv District Court. The prosecutor alleged that the men, in their late teens and early twenties, brought her to one of their homes, plied her with liquor, and then convinced her to dance for them. During the dance they attacked and raped her, he alleged. The men responded that she did a striptease for them and agreed to have sex with them. *him*

Maggie's gift

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher last night presented departing Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Avner with a farewell gift in recognition of his five years of service at the Court of St. James. The gift, an inscribed oak parliamentary plaque, was from the Conservative Friends of Israel, of which Thatcher is a founding member. *David Horowitz*

Social workers strike

Staff of the labour and welfare department in Acre staged a protest strike yesterday to demand protection, following an attack Wednesday on social worker Florrie Lugasi. She narrowly escaped being turned into a "human torch" when a man who had been receiving assistance from the department threw kerosene over her and tried to set her on fire. The match failed to ignite. *David Rudge*

Ashdod boy killed

A six-year-old boy died several hours after being hit by a car in Ashdod yesterday. The driver, Edward Levkowitz, 33, was apprehended after his car hit Oshri Biton, while the boy was trying to cross a road. He was the second boy to be killed on the roads in Ashdod in three days. *him*

Motorboat accident

A 26-year-old visitor from Upper Nazareth was seriously injured at Sun Bay beach in Eilat yesterday – slashed by the propeller of a motorboat whose engine he had ignited at excessive speed. The man, whose name was not available, was rushed to Josephat Hospital. *Andy Goldberg*

Catfish poisoned

Dozens of poisoned catfish have been found dead in lagoons in the northeast of Lake Kinneret. The Nature Reserves Authority yesterday took samples of the dead fish and the lagoon water for laboratory analysis, to determine the type of poison. NRA officials advise that shoppers buy fish only from licensed fish shops. *Lisa Perlman*

Olympic stamp

A special postal cancellation marking the Seoul Olympics will be used at the Allenby post office, 132 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv, on Monday, September 19th from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Judy Siegel*

Peres recommends Arafat drop the 'empty gestures'

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON – Foreign Minister Shimon Peres concluded his visit to Britain yesterday with a plea to Yasser Arafat to drop the "theatrics" and the "empty gestures" that have characterized his leadership of the PLO.

Speaking at a morning press conference, and to Anglo-Jewish leaders later in the day, Peres lamented the timidity and evasiveness demonstrated by the Palestinian leadership, and denounced as an empty gesture Arafat's declared intention of establishing a government in exile.

The Palestinians on the West Bank, Peres said, were looking to the PLO to provide a political option, but nothing was forthcoming.

In his first detailed reaction to Arafat's address to socialist members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, Peres responded directly to the PLO leader's call for "an Israeli de Gaulle." If Arafat meant he was waiting for someone decisive, said Peres, "let him play de Gaulle, and take the opportunity to make up his mind."

The foreign minister added that it was "sheer nonsense" for Arafat to call on Europe to pressure Israel into accepting an international force in the territories. "Europe can't give orders to Israel," Peres said, adding that solutions to the dispute could not be imposed unilaterally. "Peace lies only through open negotiations," he said.

Asked if he did not understand Arafat's need to hold his final card, that of recognition of Israel, until the most opportune moment, Peres replied: "This is not a card game. If they hold on to cards, who is going to suffer?" "I state clearly that we are ready to negotiate with the Palestinians. I expect the other party to do the same. There are too many hints. Let's talk openly, and make progress."

It was pointed out, however, that Peres did not speak for all of Israel when he declared his readiness for talks. "I don't support the anti-peace policy," he retorted. "I intend to win the elections." Anyway, he went on, "at least we have polls to overcome our disagreements. I don't see how the Palestinians can resolve theirs – by outgunning each other?"

Once the Israeli and American elections were over, Peres said, "it will be decision time. Things cannot be

postponed any further." Israel's policies would be clear, and it would be up to the Palestinians to finally decide "on a leadership and a direction that will enable them and us to meet and talk sense. We don't want to oppress the Palestinians," he concluded. "We are ready for a historic compromise."

In an interview published in *The Times* yesterday, Arafat said that every Palestinian whose family came from the area of pre-1948 Palestine that is now under Israeli control would be welcome to live in a new Palestinian state.

Arafat said that it was the right of all the Palestinians, wherever they may now be living, to carry a Palestinian passport and to make their homes in the new state. The Palestinian passport – which would be green – has already been designed by PLO officials.

Questioned on the Palestinians' "right of return," Arafat at first replied that it was "possible for them to come." But he added that he did not really believe those Palestinians "who are living in Latin America with Latin American nationality will return back."

Pressed again, he said it was "definite" that any Palestinian now in Lebanon could go to the Palestinian state.

An editorial in the *Independent* yesterday criticized Arafat for failing to take advantage of his European Parliament platform. Arafat, it said, had "spread obfuscation" rather than shed light on his true intentions, "much as he has done for at least two decades."

It was time for Arafat to state clearly whether he would accept the West Bank "in full and final settlement of Palestinian claims against Israel," or whether a West Bank state would merely represent "liberated territory from which the war to destroy Israel might be waged."

Last night, Peres spent an hour in conversation with Labour leader Neil Kinnock, who concurred that Arafat had said nothing new in his Strasbourg speech, and who promised that the British Labour Party would not support a Palestinian government in exile.

Related and other news stories on Page 18

Sharir asks Dorit Beinisch not to resign

By SHLOMO AHINIR
Special to the Jerusalem Post

The Justice Ministry was shaken yesterday by rumours that Deputy State Attorney Dorit Beinisch was planning to take a leave, apparently in protest against the reluctance of the justice minister to approve her appointment as state attorney.

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir last night phoned Beinisch to try to convince her to remain in her post, but she refused to give him an answer.

Sources close to Beinisch say "she is not prepared to remain deputy state attorney if conditions are attached to the job and if she must wait for the outcome of the elections to determine the fate of such a sensitive job."

On Wednesday Justice Ministry Director-General Haim Klugman

announced that Yona Blatman would continue to serve as state attorney until January, in order to enable him to appear in the John Demjanjuk appeal.

In fact, this agreement was reached after Sharir exerted severe pressure on Blatman to stay on. But apparently Beinisch, the natural successor to Blatman, does not want to continue in her present position. She fears that after the elections, right-wing and other groups will try to block her appointment as state attorney.

Justice Ministry employees expressed concern that in the present situation the day-to-day work of the ministry would suffer. On the agenda are such difficult cases as the barring of international phone calls from the territories and conditions in the Ketzioth prison (Ansar 3).

Employees say morale on the

third floor of the ministry building is low. In light of Blatman's announced retirement – which could now lead to Beinisch's resignation as well – they are concerned about the ministry's reputation. They are demanding that the position of state attorney be filled on the basis of professional considerations only, but the justice minister is in a bind: he doesn't want his ministry to be rocked by scandal, but he is afraid of riling his political supporters by appointing Beinisch state attorney.

Sharir has told his political allies that he is aware of Beinisch's skills but that the position is a "delicate job that demands sensitivity and understanding of the difficult problems that we have to confront today."

The workers' expressed unanimous support for Beinisch as did all the legal counsellors in other ministries.

Lotto draw

In yesterday's national lottery draw, the following numbers were picked: 2, 19, 25, 31, 32, 34, and the additional number, 37.

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Pictured are several of the 71 tombstones which were found desecrated yesterday in the Georgian section of the Jewish cemetery at the Mount of Olives. Police are investigating. (Jacqueline Arzi/Media)

Acre Jews find feces and eggs smeared on shop windows

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE – Tension was high in this mixed Arab/Jewish town yesterday following another apparently nationally motivated incident in the old quarter.

Two Jewish traders arrived to open their stores in the morning to find that feces and eggs had been smeared on their shop windows.

Police, who have arrested a man in connection with the incident, said they took a very grave view of the matter following recent disturbances in the town.

Twelve days ago, a Jewish stallholder in the market was beaten up by a group of Arabs who reportedly warned him to quit his business and leave the market.

Arab residents and shopkeepers charged that the incident had been grossly exaggerated and subsequently staged a one-day commercial and school strike in the old quarter, in protest against what they described as a police clampdown on them in the wake of the attack.

Since then, Jewish businessmen in the market area have complained of receiving threatening phone calls. They vowed not to leave, however, stating that Jews have been trading in the area for over 40 years and enjoy good relations with most of their Arab neighbours.

Civic leaders, including Arab dignitaries, were last night trying to defuse a potentially explosive situation.

75% in survey: Fast on Yom Kippur 'important'

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A recent survey has indicated that the old stereotype of Israel as a secular society, with no interest in religion, is far from accurate.

A full 75 per cent of those questioned considered it either "important" or "very important" to fast on Yom Kippur, 82 per cent favoured the celebration of a bar-mitzva in a religious ceremony in a synagogue and 80 per cent thought it was important that marriages be conducted by a rabbi.

The survey was conducted by the Israel Institute for Applied Social Research for the Religious Affairs Ministry, in an effort to determine the degree of observance among Israelis and the relations between religious and secular citizens.

The ministry found it heartening that of those questioned, who included a representative urban sample of 602 Israelis, 85 per cent felt that the religious and the secular could get along together; only 4 per cent felt this was impossible.

In defining themselves, 10 per

cent said that they observed every detail of the commandments, 18 per cent described themselves as generally observant and another 40 per cent considered themselves "traditional," with only 30 per cent of the sample responding that they were not at all religious.

Concerning a possible separation of religion and state, 47 per cent said it would have a negative effect on life in Israel. 34 per cent thought it would have a positive effect and 18 per cent felt it would make no difference.

Though most of those questioned favoured cinema screenings and public transportation on Shabbat, 61 per cent felt that it was important to light candles. Synagogue attendance on holidays was important to 63 per cent and kashrut to 56 per cent.

There also appeared to be a definite interest in passing on Jewish religious tradition to the coming generations, with 62 per cent favouring an increase in studies concerning religion and Jewish heritage in the schools.

S. Lebanon police to battle drug smugglers

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA – Policemen will soon be back on patrol inside the security zone in South Lebanon after being absent from the streets for over six years.

The decision to reinstate the local gendarmerie was made by South Lebanese Army Commander Gen. Antoine Lahad and his top aides. One of the first tasks of the police force will be to help stop drug smuggling from Lebanon to Israel.

The South Lebanese police, who

will be in touch with the national headquarters of the gendarmerie in Beirut, will be responsible for all matters relating to law and order inside the security zone, including criminal offences, and the supervision of commerce and traffic.

Initially, the force will consist of 70 policemen and officers, although it is hoped to increase the number to 100 in the near future. They will man six police stations covering the entire zone, from Nakoura in the west to Hatzbaya in the east.

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